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Gorbachev's Plan Draws Skepticism On Eve of G-7 Talks

By Tom Redburn tional Herald Tribune LONDON - Western leaders

expressed widespread skepticism Sunday about President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's latest plan to overhaul the Soviet Union's sick economy, As the seven largest industrial democracies prepared to open their annual summit meeting on Mon-day, President Gorbachev was told in advance that he would have to be more "persuasive" if he wanted Western support for his new pack-

age of economic changes.
"This is not blank check time," President George Bush said. "Re-forms have to take place before money can be well-spent in helping to solve these problems."

The president restated U.S. willingness to provide technical assistance to the Soviet economy. "We'd be prepared to give that today," he said.

Mr. Bush was speaking at a joint press conference with President François Mitterrand in Rambouillet, France, where he stopped for consultations before flying to Lon-Bengzon was cited as a log-the struggle to one the left. Ferdinand Marcos, and lory don for the G-7 conference. Besides the United States and France, the G-7 nations include Germany,

Britain, Japan, Italy and Canada. Mr. Mitterrand, more forthcoming on the question of assistance to Moscow, said the West should help Mr. Gorbachev immediately, without a "chicken-and-egg" debate over whether the Soviet economic changes should come first.

"I want Gorbachev to get the aid he needs to redress the economic situation of his country," he said. "We must help him enough so that he can succeed, and right away."
Mr. Mitterrand said it "would be

bit premature" to expect action at the summit conference that would satisfy Soviet expectations, But, he added "it may be a start-

By Serge Schmemann

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Gasoline is scarce, but vehicles choke

Moscow's dusty streets. Prices have tripled, but shelves are

empty. The country has been without a national budget for

At the free-market exchange rate for the ruble, the average

monthly wage is below \$10 and shrinking, and supply lines are breaking down. But armies of workers still go through

the motions of reporting to work each day in exchange for rubles printed in huge quantities by the government.

All across the Soviet Union, there is a bewildering sense of

a wounded behemoth surviving through sheer inertia, be-yond the laws of economics, politics or common sense.

As President Mikhail S. Gorbachev prepares to discuss aid

with Western leaders in London, there is a widespread sense

months, but the vast state bureaucracies lumber on.

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada, already in London, said that "some of the people around the table would be ruising ques-tions" about the seriousness of the

new Soviet package at a time when vast amounts of money" were still being spent on military rather than civilian needs.

Mr. Mulroney said that Mr. Gorbachev, who is scheduled to meet with the Western leaders on Wednesday at the end of their summit meeting, was "approaching this in what appears to be quite a constructive manner." But he said that the Soviet leader needed to be "persussive" in his replies to questions about his plans.

"I don't believe you'll see either miracles or blank checks from the G-7 summit," Mr. Mulroney said

More Spramit News Among G-7 nations, Britain's economy is in the worst shape. Baker and Bessmertsykh hail "ter-rific progress" in START talks. Gorbachev plans to seek help in reducing arms production.

after a one-hour meeting with Prime Minister John Major of Brit-

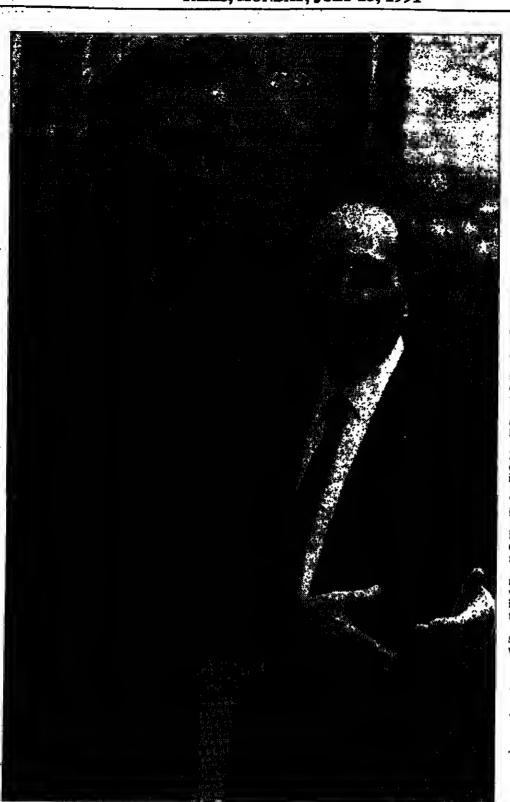
Articles on Page 4

On Friday, a special envoy, Yev-geni M. Primakov, brought to Lon-don Mr. Gorbachev's proposal for economic change, which calls for the West to provide future assistance to ease the process of freeing prices on consumer goods.

The Soviets are seeking, as a key element of the proposal, Western support for a currency stabilization fund to help make the ruble convertible in international markets, something that would make it easier for them to sell Soviet products and to buy Western goods. The plan, described in a 23-page

letter to the summit leaders, also includes a bid for debt relief along with a request for large-scale private investment in energy projects. food distribution and the conversion of military factories to civilian

The Gorbachev proposal,



George Bush and François Mitterrand at their talks in France on the eve of the G-7 summit meeting.

the first half of the year.

The ruble has lost two-thirds of its value in a year. Imports

are worth five times more than exports. Government revenue

in the first quarter of the year was one-third of the amount

anticipated, and the budget delicit was almost five times

Virtually every sector can be added to the list. Yet, the very definition of "shortage" in a society where the ordinary

eitizen has always been at the very bottom of the food

See SOVIETS, Page 2

Bush and Mitterrand Give Saddam a Warning

They Threaten Military Action if Baghdad Makes Nuclear Bomb or Represses Kurds

By Joseph Fitchett International Heroid Tribune

RAMBOUILLET, France - President George Bush and President François Mitterrand of France threatened Sunday to order oew military attacks against Iraq if Saddam Hussein persecuted Iraqi Kurds and Shiites or continued trying to make nuclear

With France sounding firmly in support, Mr. Bush can probably expect all five permanent members of the UN Security Council to back the tough U.S. attitude toward Mr. Saddam, Western diplomats said. Emerging from an hour of talks, the two leaders spoke in forceful terms that suggested that a renewal of limited military action has become a likely option in

view of the postwar behavior of the Iraqi leader.
Mr. Bush again characterized Mr. Saddam as a liar
and repeated that Washington would oppose any help for Iraq until he was removed from power.

At a news conference given by the two leaders, Mr. Bush said the United States and France were "shoulder to shoulder" in agreeing on the need to keep up

international pressure on the Iraqi leader. Mr. Mitterrand said France would need to see that the information was clear enough to justify an

incontrovertible proof of Iraqi transgressions, apparently referring to Iraqi attempts to pursue a secret

nuclear weapons program.

Earlier, Mr. Mitterrand had said that a new Western military intervention, probably involving air strikes, would be justified to protect Iraq's minorities, including Kurds and Shiite Muslims, or to halt any attempt to develop a nuclear arm.

'If that need arises, we are ready," Mr. Mitterrand said Sunday in his Bastille Day television interview, which has become an annual presidential platform. Answering questions later with Mr. Bush, the

had ordered their top military aides to assess the nuclear threat posed by Iraq, adding that a small French force and some air power had been sent to Turkey.

From that position, the French and U.S. units would be ready to intervene on behalf of Iraqi Kurds or to strike at several sites that appear, in light of recent disclosures, to be crucial to Iraqi attempts to

produce weapons grade ouclear material.

Mr. Bush and Mr. Mitterrand skirted the specifics of what might trigger military action and what, if any, fresh international resolutions might be needed.

Noting that the threat of fresh attacks had now prompted Mr. Saddam to pledge compliance with the nuclear aspects of the Security Council's cease-fire terms, Mr. Bush said that be hoped "this last confession will be followed to a T" in every detail by the Iraqi

Mr. Bush's stopover in France was part of a series of bilateral talks that he has been holding with those taking part in the economic summit conference in London this week.

For Mr. Mitterrand, the occasion to play host to Mr. Bush was a welcome political lift after several months in which his Socialist Party and his personal political ratings have dropped sharply from their peak during the Gulf war. The meeting provided visibility for Mr. Mitterrand's statesmanship at a time of nounting domestic woes.

Mr. Bush repeatedly cited what he called "the extraordinarily helpful counsel that he had received from the French president and said that the two governments were cooperating again as they had done in the Gulf crisis. Among points of contention between Paris and

Washington: what France views as overbearing U.S.

See BUSH, Page 2

Iraq Submits 3d Nuclear List

After Warnings, Baghdad Expands on Its Disclosures

New York Times Service

BAGHDAD — Iraq gave the United Nations on Sunday a list of ouclear facilities that it had failed to disclose earlier this month when it conceded that it had been running a secret program simed at producing enriched prantum.

The chief UN nuclear inspector, Demitri Perricos, confirmed that he had received this latest ouclear Production statistics show a precipitous decline in every list, the third, but he refused to disclose any details of what it con-Overall production in the Soviet Union fell 5 percent in tained or if was accurate. the first quarter in comparison with the first quarter of last year. Production of butter, cheese and meat fell 13 percent in

"I can't express an opinion," he said. "It is very early. The list is still

The delivery of the third list followed warnings hy the United States that it might take military

Another member of the inspection team said the third list ap-peared to contain all of the undeclared nuclear plants the team had been told about by U.S. and other

intelligence services But the official said the team remained suspicious because it had

we are going to be very cautious," the expert said.

Under the terms of the UN Security Council cease-fire resolution ending the Gulf war, Iraq is required to hand over all weaponcapable nuclear material for removal or destruction. It is also required to surrender its chemical and biological weapons and ballistic missiles.

Iraq appears eager to satisfy the United States and other Security Council members that it is telling the truth because it wants the council to ease the embargo imposed after the invasion of Kuwait. Bagh-dad wants approval to sell \$1 bil-lion in oil to buy food and essen-

After first declaring that it had no secret nuclear installations, Iraq acknowledged July 7 under pres-sure from the United States that it

Mr. Perricos said that his inspec-Basically we have been lied to by magnetic isotopic separation as mustard gas shells.

the Iraqis for four months oow so well as by the centrifuge method and by chemical means. The United States said this sec-

ond list was still incomplete and gave the special commission charged with destroying Iraq's ther information about other suspected ouclear plants.

The special commis

asked Iraq to provide details of any nuclear research and development laboratories, special storage sites and nuclear manufacturing plants that it possessed. Last week the inspectors carried out a challenge inspection of a uranium production unit in the north, which Baghdad

had not declared on June 7. Members of the UN inspection team here say that the special com-mission had been told that Iraq in fact possessed nuclear installations in all three categories.

The United States doubts Iraq's claim to have no biological weapwas trying to enrich granium by one and no plants for producing three different methods at eight them. After first declaring that it them. After first declaring that it had about 11,000 shells and bombs loaded with poison gas and nerve no way of knowing whether Iraq tors had found evidence that Iraq agents, Iraq then corrected this, achad other nuclear installations. was enriching uranium by electro-knowledging that it had 6,000 more

Hosts in London Opt for Less of an Extravaganza

By R. W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

LONDON — Two years ago, the
French combined the annual meeting of the seven leading economic powers with a celebration of the 200th anniversary of their revolution. They built a 35-story hollow cube to serve as conference headquarters and imported the soprano Jessye Norman, wrapped in a tri-color gown, to sing the Marseillaise in the Place de la Concorde.

Last year, President George Bush's adopted hometown, Houston, spent something approaching \$20 million on civic beautification, treated all the grandees to a rodeo and outdid even the French in the amount of food and drink.

The British, princes of understatement, say they aren't playing.

"We are not in the business of
making each event bigger and better than the last one," said Jeremy
Varcoe, a career diplomat assigned
to manage this year's gathering, the
third time it has been held in this
grand old city on the Thames. "It's
our job simply to provide a secure,
workman-like venue and to make
the visitors at comfortable and at the visitors as comfortable and as

relaxed as possible." But oo one is going to starve, especially not the leaders — "the bigs," as the Italians call them. The

The British, princes of under-skate and lemon sole. British min-

Soviet Key to Survival Amid Scarcity: Sheer Inertia

that something has to give, that something fundamental has

But in the absence of any experience of free enterprise, all

the talk of free markets, ruble convertibility, and privatiza-

tion raises only vague and ominous images for most Soviet

The economy should be near collapse, but in a system

manipulated so long from a secretive center, nobody really

knows what that means. There is no stock market to collapse, no savings-and-loan institutions to go under, no middle class

paint.

The anxiety reveals itself in different ways. In an opinion poll among students in Moscow and Leningrad, 40 percent said they were prepared to leave the country if this became possible. Throughout the countryside, city dwellers turn meadows and fields into patches of potatoes and cabbage.

World Order, Marks & Spencer's main department store is being kept open late especially for the visitors, and some of them will visit London newspapers are full of government shopping lists, on which extravaganza of cavalry and bands fish seem to predominate: smoked salmon, salmon en croute, peppered mackerel, kippers, crabs, strength.

Others are to attend perfor- ence in 1980 that led to the creation

in recent years, will take place at Lancaster House, a 19th-century cherubs. pile of tawny Bath stone near the Dinners Mall, next door to the Queen ingham Pa Mother's house and just down the street from Buckingham Palace. Its opulent Louis XV interior includes a spectacular double staircase and paintings by Guercino and Vero-

Chopin played there in 1848, Garibaldi visited in 1864, the coro-nation banquet was held there in 1953 and Rhodesia's future was settled there at a dramatic confer-

mances of Carmen Jones at the Old
Vie theater and La Cenerentola at
Covent Garden.

The actual meetings, like most
ingle-level conferences in London
bigh-level conferences in London umns and candelabra borne by Dinners are scheduled at Buck-

ingham Palace on Tuesday, with a from the United States, the Japalaser show and fireworks afterwards, and on Monday at the Tow-er of London, built by William the Conqueror, starting in 1066, to im-Conqueror, starting in 1066, to impress and intimidate his new subjects. The leaders will gather for drinks among the dazzling orbs and scepters and crowns in the Jewel House within the Tower, before ad-

See LONDON, Page 4

Now, Competition in Japan

By David Sanger

TOKYO - Under pressure nese government has published blocking certain types of imports in what could — on paper at least — mark a major change in the way Japan does business.

The critical question is how strictly the new rules will be en- late last week by the Fair Trade forced by Japan's Fair Trade Com-

laws. Nonetheless, the changes are spread practice that accounts for tive," in which efforts were made to traditionally been a way of keeping correct flaws in the the workings of out new suppliers and competitors. both the Japanese and the U.S.

Under the new rules, published Commission after a year of debate.

mission, which is not known for its firms operating in Japan are specif-political clout or its eagerness for ically prohibited from enforcing strict enforcement of antitrust "suggested" retail pricing, a wideamong the most significant yet the absence of many discount brought about in Japan by a broad stores here. Companies are also group of trade talks, called the barred from acting together to boy-cott entrants to a market, which has

> Most importantly, the rules attack a cornerstone of the keiretst system, in which companies hold

See JAPAN, Page 9

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Assad Praises U.S. Peace Bid

President Hafez Assad of Syria said Sunday that U.S. proposals regarding a peace conference constituted an "acceptable basis" for reaching a comprehensive Middle East solution, the official Syrian press agency, SANA, reported (Page 2)

General News George Bush's court nomince got to law school on a minority

preference program. Page 5. Buelness/Finance

Apple Computer is changing its strategy to enter the mainstream market. Page 7. New Jersey officials expect to take over the 18th-largest U.S.

Page 3.

Page 2.

Crossword Weather

insher.



SALUTES FROM ABROAD ON BASTILLE DAY - Foreign military representatives saluting the French flag Sunday during the Bastille Day parade in Paris.

America's Weigh-In: Still Lots of Fat to Lose

By William Booth

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Neither jogging, nor Lean Cuisine microwave dinners, nor health spas, nor Jane Fonda, nor "lite" beer, nor two decades of nagging from the U.S. health agencies appears to have done much to reduce the national prevalence of fat.

Americans are just as likely to be overweight today as they were in the 1960s, according to a report from the U.S. Centers for Disease

Today, about 24 percent of men and 27 percent of women are "significantly overweight," according to the disease control centers, which concluded that the levels "were virtually unchanged from the carly 1960s."

Moreover, obesity continues to plague minorities and the poor in disproportionate numbers. While 25 percent of white women were technically fat, 44 percent of black women were overweight. Also, the lower the socioeconomic status, the greater the percentage who are overweight - mainly because the poor rely more on high-caloric

The disease control centers define as "significantly overweight" people weighing 20 percent more than their "desired" weight, which is tabulated for height and based on a system known as the "body mass index." According to the disease centers' definition, for example, a person would be technically overweight if his desired weight were 145 pounds (65 kilograms) and he tipped the scale at 174

By Peter Maas

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia -- Determined to prevent secession on its southern flank, Serbia is bolstering a crackdown on ethnic Albanians in Kosovo by sending more troops into the volatile region and pushing students and professors out of their main uni-

Zivorad Igic, a senior official of the ruling Socialist Party of Serbia, confirmed that additional troops and police have entered Kosovo since the independence declarations of Croatia and Slovenia last month, although he would not say how many.

Armed patrols and roadblocks have increased, according to ethnic Albanians in this autonomous province in western Serbia.

Although Croatia and Slovenia have captured international attention. Kosovo harbors deeply

anti-Serbian sentiment and, observers believe, could become a second front if all-out combat broke out in the north. Ethnic Albanians seem as determined as the Croats and Slovenes to find a way out of Serb-dominated Yugoslavia, but they are far weaker, politically and militarily.

Prime Minister Ylli Bufi of Albania told ethnic Albanian lead ers from Yugoslavia on Saturday that the Albanian government stood fully behind them, according to a dispatch from ATA, the official Albanian press agency, monitored in Vienna Sunday by

Mr. Bufi said in a meeting with the chairman of the Democratic League of Kosovo, Ibrahim Rugova, that he had told West Eurocan politicians: "The future of Yugoslavia cannot be solved without the participation of the Albanians on an equal footing."]

Some local leaders say public Albanian leaders in Pristina say opinion has swung behind the that they will look to Albania for idea of secession from Yugoslavia political and military support if, and unity with Albania, which is

no longer Stalinist.
The Democratic Union of Kosovo, the largest Albanian party, says it wants to avoid mass protests. These, it fears, would be crushed by Serbians.

The crackdown has raised new tensions between Serbia and Albania, which has a common border with Kosovo. The Albanian government has accused Serbia of planning genocide and this month sent protest letters to the European Community, the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The Serbian government responded by accusing Albania of trying to provoke an armed con-

Albanian leaders in Pristina say as they fear, Serbian or federal troops initiate hostilities.

We will wait for our chance," said Avni Spahin, foreign editor of the Albanian-language news-paper Rilindja, which was closed as part of Serbia's decision last year to shut down Kosovo's Albanian-language television and ra-dio stations. "We are for dialogue and a peaceful solution. But in the end, if this terror continues, we

will have to defend ourselves."
Tensions beightened in the last week with the Serbian authorities' announcement that first-year students' enrollment at the University of Kosovo will be ent by more than two-thirds, to 3,000. Half of those places will be reserved for Serbo-Croat speakers, even though about 90 percent of Kosovo's 2 million people are ethnic

Albanians who speak Albania Albanians here believe the Serbians aim to force them out of the university and, eventually, out of Kosovo. Until now, the university has been the center of what re-mained of Kosovo's Albanian culture. It was also the place that Serbian officials pointed to when they told human rights investiga-tors that ethnic Albanians were not being repressed.

Truce Dies

In Croatia

Stage Raids

BELGRADE — Serbs fought Croatian policemen with machine

guns, grenades and mortars in the

day, which revived fears of civil war

Violence exploded when bands

of Serbian nationalists laid siege to

two police stations in dawn raids

and forced the evacuation of four

villages around Petrinja, 400 kilo-meters (250 miles) west of Bel-grade, the police said.

The fighting shattered a cease-fire brokered on July 7, after the

republic of Slovenia fought with

the federal army and clashes broke

out in Croatia as a result of the two

republics' independence declara-

A reporter in Petrinja said bat-

teles raged throughout the day. A column of six Yugoslav Army tanks, seven armored vehicles and 20 vans carrying hundreds of police

was seen heading for the villages.

Gunfire and explosions were heard.
"It's a real battle," a police
spokesman said. "It's a war." But

he was unable to give casualty fig-

Croatian officials said a Cro-atian policemen was killed and four wounded in the village of Glina, near Petrinia. There were no imme-

diate reports of casualties among

The fighting between Serbs and Croats, Yugoslavia's biggest na-tionalistics and aradiatonal catenies,

broke out before the arrival of the

first European Community observers. They are expected in Croatia

on Monday to monitor the cease-

According to Tanjug, the Yugo-slav press agency, a group of 30 to 50 monitors from the EC is to stay

in Yugoslavia for a minimum of

three months. This was agreed to in a memorandum signed late Satur-

day by representatives from the federal government, as well as Slo-venia, Croatia and the Nether-

lands, which has the current chair-

outcome, but the situation is pre-

carious and there is a lot of verbal

violence," said Jo Van der Valk,

head of the EC's advance party and

a former Dutch ambassador to Bel-

grade. He spoke at a press confer-

ence in The Hague on his return from a visit to Yngoslavia.

"We hope it will remain only verbal violence," he said. "If not the situation will change drastical-

ly, and there will be no question of continuing the mission."

Tensions rose during the week-

end after the state presidency ap-proved a truce brokered by the EC

on July 7 but immediately ordered the republics to demobilize their

paramilitary forces and hand in

al, including force," President Stipe

The six-point ultimatum pro-

voked concern in Slovenia and

Croatia. Mr. Mesic, in his role as

Slovenia objected to the presi-

dency's orders to resume sending

conscripts for national service in

Mesic said at a news conference.

"I don't want to speculate on the

manship of the EC.

in Yugoslavia.

tions on June 25.

rebel republic of Croatia on Sun-

As Serbs

"It is the center of our culture and spirit," said Jusuf Buxhovi. a leading politician and historian.

At the end of June, Serbia's government in Belgrade took direct control of the university and replaced its rector with a non-Albanian who has begun dismiss ing Albanian professors.

According to Gazmend Pula an Albanian engineering science professor and member of the Yugoslav committee for Helsinki Watch, a rights organization, about 30 of the university's most prominent Albanian professors were dismissed last week, and more dismissals are expected in the coming weeks.

Serbian officials announce that the university's name is to be changed, probably to that of St. Sava, a Serb. It is a gesture that Albanians view as an intentional sult, an act of what one professor calls "Serbian triumphalism." Mr. Igic, the Serbian socialist, said the changes were part of a "rationalization" program aimed at bringing the university closer into the Serbian educational sys-

Asked whether the shifts amount to a stepped-up Serbianization of Kosovo, he replied quickly and with one word: "Ab-

The moves come at the end of a decade of suppression in which more than 80 ethnic Albanians have been killed and more than 11,000 sentenced to jail terms, according to Helsinki Watch.

The Special Circumstances Law passed by the Serbian legislature in June 1990 created an undeclared state of emergency, according to a Helsinki Watch report, and led to the disbanding of the Kosovo parliament a few

Syria Backs New Optimism Takes Hold for Cambodia Peace

U.S. Plan For Talks

DAMASCUS - President Hafez Assad said Sunday that U.S. proposals for a peace conference constituted an "acceptable basis" to reach peace in the Middle East, the official Syrian press agency,

SANA reported. Mr. Assad made the statement in a letter to President George Bush, responding to the American plans for convening a conference. Foreign Minister Farouk Sharaa delivcred the letter on Sunday to the U.S. ambassador to Syria, Edward Djerejian, the agency said.

It said the letter contained "Syria's reply to Bush's proposals for convening an international peace conference to reach a comprehensive and just solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of UN resolutions."

Washington has been awaiting the Syrian response in order for Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d to continue his efforts to convene a Middle East peace conference. Mr. Baker bas traveled to the region four times this year.
The State Department declined

to respond immediately to the Syrian announcement. The Israeli Foreign Ministry also had no initial comment. Foreign Minister David Levy's spokeswoman, Aliza Goren, said the Israelis were still trying to obtain a text of Syria's response. In the letter, Mr. Assad praised

the efforts of Mr. Bush and Mr. Baker "to cope with difficulties that block convening the conference," SANA saio.
Under the U.S. proposals, talks

would be beld between Israel and the Palestinians on the future of the occupied Gaza Strip and West Bank. At the same time, there would be a peace conference sponsored by Washington and Moscow involving Israel and its Arab neigh-

bors.
Mr. Assad was quoted as saying from resale of scarce goods. that Mr. Bush's proposals were "positive and balanced and consti-tute an acceptable basis to reach a SUMMIT: Gorbachev's Plan Draws Some Skepticism comprehensive solution and achieve a peace process in the re-

If the United States considers ever, fell sbort of what some Westthe Syrian reply positive and beern officials were looking for. lieves it does not contain compli-In trying to forge a compromise between the radical proposal for rapid privatization advanced in recating conditions, Washington will be faced with the task of bringing

Israel to the conference. Syria bas insisted on an internanonal conference with a United

Israel has demanded a regional conference, with no UN role, which would include only a formal opening and then break up into separate

talks between Israel and each Arah state and the Palestinians.

(AP, Reuters)



Pacific Western University

stalled peace talks, there is now a possibility that the end of the Cambodian civil war is imminent.

overthrow it have accused each other of violations of the cease-fire they agreed to only last month, and Western and Asian diplomats have been embarrassed before in predicting a quick end to the war.

By Philip Shenon New York Times Service

An honor guard lining up Sunday beneath the Croatian flag for the changing of the guard at the Croatian parliament in Zagreb.

BANGKOK -After more than a decade of fighting and months of Probability is not the word, at

least not yet. The Cambodian government and guerrillas seeking to

not understand how there can be ment of Vietnam, which seems willpeace in Cambodia as long as there ing to give up much of its influence is the threat of a return to power by the Khmer Rouge, the Communist its relationship with China. There guerrillas whose radical attempt to is also the desire of the exiled Cam- success of the Cambodian talks was from Bangkok.

distribution chain, where prices

long ago lost any relation to value.

Few can remember when they

could choose among cheeses, or

when filet last appeared in a store. The very lexicon of shopping in

the Soviet Union is that of scroung-

ing. In Russian, a word used to

describe things that suddenly ap-

pear in stores is translated literally

as "thrown out." Consumers do not

purchase something, they "take" it, meaning they seize it eagerly.

About 250,000 private coopera-

tives bave sprouted in the four years since limited private enter-prise became legal. But with raw materials in chronic short supply

and the government in control of

most resources, the cooperatives

have failed to increase the supply of

Instead, many have become

speculators in scarce goods, creat-

ing a sense that cooperative work-

and black marketeers. The govern-

ment estimates that a quarter of the

100 billion rubles made in the

(Continued from page 1)

cent weeks by the Soviet economist

Grigori Yavlinsky and the cautious

plan favored by his prime minister.

Valentin S. Pavlov, Mr. Gorba-chev's own proposal seemed con-fused and disorganized, some

"It has the look of a Chinese

menu approach," a British official said Sunday. "He took one from

Category A and another from Cat-

egory B." He said the package was

vague and included little detail on

how the Soviet Union would go

about converting its state-run econ-

Mr. Major was more cautious.

saying that the Soviet plan "was very complex indeed," and needed

close attention on the part of West-

A Canadian official said that the

response among Western special-

omy to private ownership.

em leaders.

Western officials said.

can be equated with bandits

consumer goods appreciably.

remake Cambodian society result- bodian leader Prince Norodom Sitheir four-year reign in the 1970s. But later this month, China, which has been backing the Khmer Rouge, is scheduled to sponsor a

new round of peace talks in Beijing that will bring together representa-tives of the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh government and the three major guerrilla factions. Chinese leaders are thought to be

which is flourishing.

5.000 criminal groupings in the na-

tion, with memberships ranging from 5 to 1,500. About 70 percent

of the cooperatives either pay off

racketeers or are involved in rack-

Corruption has become endemic,

The government estimates that 2

billion rubles were paid out in hribes last year, with 1.2 billion of

that amount going to officials. But

that figure only hints at a system in

which almost nothing can be

achieved without a "sweetener," in

expects a driver to "share the fine."

ernment estimates indicate. Theft

of all sorts has soared - freight

trains are routinely roobed, usually

with the involvement of rail work-

ers, and weekend gardeners more

and more find their plots stripped.

"It papers over real differences

about whether they are prepared to

accept widespread private proper-ty," the official said. "And it gloss-

es over the question of the power of

The G-7 appeared split on a pro-posal to lift the existing limit oo loans to the Soviet Union from the newly established European Bank

for Reconstruction and Develop-

ment. President Mitterrand said he

would advocate the plan at the

summit conference, backed by Ita-

ly and Germany. But the United

States insists that the relatively low

cap should remain intact for at

aly, continued to press its Western

partners to be more open to Soviet

requests. But German leaders, who

have already provided a major in-

fusion of cash to the Soviet Union

to encourage it to speed the remov-

of troops, acknowledged that

they were in no position to step up

support on their own.
"The Germans obviously cannot

Germany, with backing from ft-

least three years.

the center versus the republics."

From bribes to theft of govern-

ment property, illegal earnings of 16,000 rubles an have risen from 59 billion rubles in 1989 to 68.8 billion in 1990, gov-

The wheeling and dealing has quality medical care or a trip

created a wealthy new caste for ahroad, or any of the hundreds of

ers themselves, the police add.

ready to use their influence at the talks to insist on new progress toward peace in Cambodia. There are other elements in the

Some diplomats say they still do new optimism. One is the governin Cambodia in order to improve

ed in more than a million deaths in hanouk to die in peace in the land he ruled until 1970. "I want to die on Khmer soil."

the prince, 68, said last month in

the Thai beach resort of Pattaya, where he was bost of what may have been the most fruitful round of peace talks since the Viemamese launched their invasion of Cambo-At the Pattava talks, the Cambodian government and the three ma-

jor guerrilla groups — the Khmer Rouge, the followers of Sihanouk. and a faction faithful to former cessation of foreign arms supplies.

and other members of the new rich.

drill bits freshly stolen from a fac-

bles makes a mockery of a worker's

To quit a government job is to

lose hard-earned access to perqui-

sites still dispensed by the state to

its loyal servants, from food parcels

to vacations at the Black Sea or a

of 16,000 rubles and resell it in-

groups like the Union of Writers or

the Union of Composers still send

worthy members to "houses of cre-

ativity" in the countryside where

they can stay comfortably for

weeks. The unions can also provide

Kohl said in a newspaper interview

Sunday, "Our resources are limit-

Mr. Kohl said that Western cash

could be targeted to specific pro-

jects, such as for oil and gas pro-

At the other extreme, Japan has

lined up against giving Mr. Gorba-

chev aid unless the Soviet Union

agrees to return the Kurile Islands,

which Japan lost to Soviet occupa-

tion at the end of World War II.

ern multilateral agencies, meeting

Soviet planners over the weekend,

were "hornified" by the poor prepa-

ration that went into the Gorba-

chev proposal, according to reports

The Soviet economists "do not

Meanwhile, experts from West-

ed. We have no money cow."

can offer help to self-help."

monthly 330 rubles.

SOVIETS: A Society Wounded but, Defying Logic, Somehow Surviving

being determined in Hanoi, where the governing Communist Party was meeting the same week in its first party congress in five years.

While pledging continued sup-port for the government in Cambodia, the party made clear its desire for closer ties to Beijing, and dismissed Vietnam's foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, who has long been seen in Beijing as China's chief adversary in Hanoi.

■ Hun Sen Leaves for China

Prime Minister Hun Sen of Cambodia left Sunday for Beijing for an to an indefinite cease-fire and to a warring factions, according to the "If they fail to obey this, their last warning, the state will have to act with all the means at its dispos-To an extent not yet clear, the The Associated Press reported

Croatia's member of the eight-man The Interior Ministry says that whom virtually anything is avail-many cooperatives have, in fact, become fronts for organized crime, taurants with menus far beyond the for those who toed the line. presidency, said it did not apply to his republic's national guard. This comment is sure to anger the federmeans of most ordinary citizens are The dual system of free-wheeling

The police estimate that there are filled with the cooperative workers enterprise and government control extends throughout the economy. Cooperative stores and crowded State bureaucrats still set prices street markets sell everything from and quotas for state-owned enterprises, while the "shadow econotory to Japanese "boom boxes" and my" grows fat on the discrepancies German washing machines. But a in price and the greed of the butape recorder selling for 3.000 ru- reaucrats.

BUSH: A Warning to Baghdad

(Continued from page I)

pressure to ensure a new lease on which virtually every traffic cop car at the low official price. A proife for the North Atlantic Treaty fessor on a seemingly huminle sala-ry can buy a car at the official price Organization, and U.S. objections to European Community attempts to become the focal point for defense cooperation among the Euro-For a pittance, professional

When Mr. Mitterrand raised these issues Sunday, the two men agreed to devote a separate discussion to defense while they are in London together this week, a French presidential aide said.

By taking the security issue in hand directly, the two apparently hope to dispel recent reports of bickering between the officials in Paris and Washington.

Recent impressions of French inists "was a little bit of disappoint- do everything," Chancellor Helmut flexibility on defense policy have isolated Paris from its neighbors. who had been heartened by earlier indications that Mr. Mitterrand was preparing to consider modifying the traditional Gaullist insistence on total national indepen-

duction, that promise to pay an adequate return. "We are not talking about throwing money down a bottomless pit," he said. "The West Some French readiness for European defense cooperation - alongside the planned NATO changes that Mr. Mitterrand is known to dislike - is essential for the EC to reach full agreement, even on economic union, which is on the schedule later this year, officials from several European countries said

> A German official said that his government felt "unready and unwilling to put the Deutsche mark into the improved EC unless there is also a defense component and

The show of solidarity on Sunseem to understand very well in day between the Bush administraeconomic terms what they want to tion and Mr. Mitterrand's continget," a Western official told the gent is expected at least to blur the french newspaper Le Monde. two governments' quarrel about fu-

ture security arrangements in Eu-

By setting the meeting outside Paris at Rambouillet, a historic chateau often used for state talks. Mr. Mitterrand kept the occasion distinctly separate from the traditional military ceremonies on Bastille Day, which this year focused on France's performance in the

Arafat Visits Iraq and Jordan Agence France-Presse

AMMAN, Jordan — Yasser Arafat, chairman of the PLO, con-ferred in Baghdad with President Saddam Hussein before arriving here Sunday for talks with King

According to the official Iraqi press agency, INA, the meeting on Saturday, also attended by Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq. covered the "latest developments concerning the Palestinian question and the Arah situation.

The PLO, which supported Iraq during the Gulf crisis, is in serious difficulty in southern Lebanon, where its last remaining strongholds have been taken over by the Lebanese Army.

DEATH NOTICE

PROFESSOR FEHMI YAVUZ retired from the faculty of Political Sciences and founder, with Professor Ernst Reuter, of the Center for Urban Studies in Ankara University, has passed away on July 1 tth, 1991. He has been laid to eternel rest in Datca, Iskele Cemetery, in Turkey.

The family.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Sites a Terror Target, Turks Say

ANKARA (AP) — Turkish newspapers reported Sunday that officials believe evidence turned up in raids last week on suspected terrorise hideouts indicated plans for attacks on U.S. targets during the visit of President George Bush. He is to arrive in Turkey on Saturday, and will

spend a day each in Ankara and Istanbul.

This operation highlights the level of preparedness of the terrorist groups on the eve of the visit of a foreign head of state," Interior Minister Mustafa Kalemli said over the weekend, referring to the police raids. Friday on five apartments of suspected terrorists in Istanbul. He did not say exactly what was being prepared, nor did he say who or what might

have been meant as the target or targets.

Ten suspects were killed and 12 captured during the raids. The police asserted that the suspects belonged to Dev Sol, a Marxist urban guertilla group. The Socialist Party, however, charged Sunday that the killings had

Hong Kong Bars 4 China Activists

HONG KONG (AP) - Four Chinese student activists from Europe were barred from entering Hong Kong on Sunday to attend a pro-democracy conference on China, despite the fact that they had valid

travel documents, conference sponsors said.

The Hong Kong Federation of Students, which claims 30,000 members, said the decision reflected the British colony's wish not to irritate China, which is to reclaim sovereignty of Hong Kong in 1997. The Hone Kong government declined to comment on the case, and on earlier charges from the federation that two Chinese student activists from Sweden were denied entry Friday.

Officials of Xinhua, the official press agency, which is China's de factomission in Hong Kong, had objected to the conference, saying the colony should not be used for such meetings. According to the federation, the four activists were stopped at Hong Kong's Kai Tak Airport and

Gang Kills Arab Official in Gaza Strip

JERUSALEM (Combined Dispatches) — Masked Palestinians stabbed and axed a 65-year-old Arab official to death for allegedly stabbed and axed a co-year-out collaborating with Israel, Arab reports said Sunday. They also said that an Arab prisoner was killed by his cellmate for alleged collaboration.

The reports said that five men attacked Ahmed Nemer Aslan, an Israeli-appointed headman in the Mughazi refugee camp in the occupied Gaza Strip. Jamal Khalil Kasab confessed to killing his cellmate, Atallah Rawagh, 33, at the Ketziot prison in southern Israel, believing him to be a light prison authorities, the reports said.

(AP, AFP)

Ketirement for L.A. Police Chief?

LOS ANGELES (NYT) — Amid growing signs that political support for the Lot Angeles police chief, Daryl F. Gates, war e. c.i., because of report on racism and brutality in his department, two of his staunchest supporters on the city council said that he would retire by the end of the

While Mr. Gates's own comments were ambiguous, the two supporters, John Ferraro, the council president, and Joel Wachs, a councilman, said the chief had agreed to an "orderly process" of change under which they would propose a special election this November or December asking voters to limit the tenure of future police chiefs to two five-year terms. They said the 64-year-old chief would leave office even if the ballot measure failed, "Approximately Dec. 31," Mr. Wachs said, "Chief Gaiet will pass the mantle to a new chief, to be selected under whatever system: the voters of Los Angeles choose.

Dalai Lama Conducts Soviet Service

MOSCOW (AP) — Thousands of Buddhists on Sunday packed a service led by the Dalai Lama, the exiled spiritual leader of Tibet, who is in the Soviet Union to encourage the religion after years of repression.

At a service in Ulan-Ude, near the Mongolian border, the Dalai Lama urged "layman regardless of religious conviction to live in mutual understanding, respect and harmony," according to the news agency.

In response to complaints from Beijing about the visit, Moscow said that the Dalai Lama was in the country by private invitation.

TRAVEL UPDATE

India Airline to Replace Part of Fleet

NEW DELHI (Reuters) - India's domestic Indian Airlines said that it ould replace a substantial part of its fleet at a cost of \$2 billion, and that planned to increase its scating capacity by 30 percent, the Press Trust of India reported Sunday.

The agency quoted the airline's chairman, Air Marshal S.S. Ramdas, as saying replacement of the aging fleet would require 53 new aircraft over 10 years. It said that Indian Airlines would phase out four Boeing shortly, but that this would not affect its seating capacity.

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

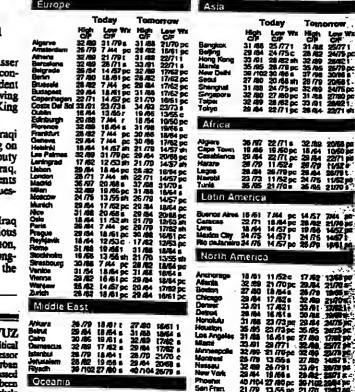
MONDAY: Botswana, Brunci. TUESDAY: Botswana. WEDNESDAY: Iraq, Puerto Rico, South Korea.

THURSDAY: Uruguay. FRIDAY: Burma, Nicaragua. SATURDAY: Colombia.

SUNDAY: Isracl.

Source: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.





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BRIEFS

or Target, Turks Sa a spapers reported Sunday that office raids last week on suspected length arises on U.S. targets during the way arrive in Turkey on Saturday, and a Islambul

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weekend, referring to the police for
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12 captured during the raids. The pos-ted to Des Soi, a Marxist urban punt ver, crumped Sunday that the follows.

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Consider of the case and on each take the China of Student actions for

ay, ai press agency, which is China'i delaction of the conference, saving decade actings. According to the federators of Hong Kongs, had Tak Alipon a

Official in Gaza Stri

Disputences Masked Palence de Arab official to death for along reports said Suniay They also add the control of the control of

his committee or an end collaborate men attack Ameri Nemer Ada se Maghan telugee camp in the comp Conference to colonial the

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A. Police Chief?

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weapons shipments to Iran? The government prides itself on its virtual ban on arms trading, and 4 China Activists at the London summit meeting of Chinese student activists from the seveo industrial powers, Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifo is expected r Chinese statem activists from himsing Kong on Sunday to attend a partial despite the fact that they had be to press for an agreement that would force countries to report of Students which dams 3000 be conventional weapons sales. of Students which could supply be the British colors with not to me eighty of Floric kong in 1907. He he

But in the past week, new evidence has emerged suggesting that Japan Aviation Electronics Industry Ltd. secretly funneled far more sophisticated military electronics equipment to Iran than first believed, and worked hand in hand with a Miami company that has long been suspected of other tech-nology diversions to Iran.

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

into one of Japan's leading military contractors, suspected of illegally

exporting millions of dollars worth

of missile parts and guidance sys-tems in the 1980s, is forcing the

government to face a deeply un-

comfortable question: Was Japan a secret conduit for illegal American

TOKYO - An investigation

"The timing with the Iran-contra diversions is remarkable, and we are wondering if it can be a coincidence," said a Defense Agency official. "It contravenes everything

this country has been saying about der license from American military the need to stop international arms contractors.

Aviation's stock is owned by one of en separate transactions in which the world's biggest electronics conmilitary electronics was apparently the world's biggest electronics contractors. trade, and makes us look like fools. No one is likely to offer this company much mercy."

The Japanese-made equipment included gyroscopes, inertial navigation systems and other sophisti-

glomerates, NEC Corp. Aviation is permitted to sell the So far, no arrests have been cern, which they identified as Aero equipment only to the Japanese made. But the Japanese authorities Systems Inc. military, which requires that most have raided Japan Aviation's ofof its components be made in Ja-

Slightly more than half of Japan found evidence of more than a dog- luggage, to Hong Kong and Singa-

sold to agents of the Miami con-

The equipment was allegedly fices in Tokyo, and officials famil- transferred in hotel rooms in Toiar with the investigation say they kyo and transported, in ordinary

pore, and ultimately to Iran, inves- ing similarities to the 1987 Toshiba

Other officials say they are not aware of evidence that the Japanese government knew of the transactions in advance, or approved sales under pressure from the United

In the aftermath of the Toshiba scandal, when a subsidiary of To-scandal, most of Japan's major shiba Corp. was discovered to have companies adapted strict export-control policies, including NEC shipped huge machine tools to the Soviet Union. American officials and Japan Aviation. But the sales contend that the tools were used to to Iran apparently continued until make special propellers that help Soviet nuclear submarines evade

So far the police have said little about what Japan Aviation sold to Aero Systems. Most of the equipmen) seems suited for Sidewinder missiles and American-made fight-

As in the Toshiba case, Japanese investigators apparently koew nothing about the exports until they received queries from American officials. The questions about Japan Aviadon apparently arose from a U.S. Customs Service investigadon. Affidavits filed in Miami in December 1989 by Customs officiais alleged that Aero Systems circumvented export controls and used a front company in Hong

Kong, Hierax Co. For reasons that are not clear, Aero Systems apparently turned to Japan Aviation to supply equip-ment that is also made in the United States. Some executives speculate that because export control enforcement has historically been lax in Japan, it is possible that the companies determined that there

CIA and Arms Dealers Linked to Bank Seized by Regulators

Iran-Contra Intrigue: Was Japan a Secret Conduit for Illegal Arms Shipments?

By Jeff Gerth

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON - The Bank of Credit and Commerce International, which was seized last week by international regulators, was used by the Central Intelligence Agency for secret opera-tions, according to U.S. government and bank documents as well as present and former government and bank officials.

The bank was also involved in secret arms deals, including the covert sale of U.S. arms to Iran in 1986, according to the documents and the officials.

Before its collapse, the banking company used its Luxembourg license to offer private financial services to individnals and, at its peak, operated in more than 70 countries, many of whose governments were customers.

Luxembourg allowed the \$20 billion

bank to operate with secrecy, under relatively lax regulation, helping to attract

The bank's owners and managers included heads of state as well as people with ties to intelligence agencies and armed services throughout the world, according to records and former bank offi-

Evidence is emerging that in its 19-year history, a customer of the bank, Adnan Khashoggi, the Saudi arms dealer, helped finance secret sales of arms to Iran through his BCCI account. It is also believed that the CIA used the bank to aid Afghan rebels.

The CIA's use of the bank was confirmed by former and current officials, including William von Raab, who was the U.S. commissioner of customs in 1988 when a subsidiary of the banking

company was indicted in Tampa, Flori-da, for laundering drug money. Mr. von Raab said, "We discovered the CIA used them for its accounts for paying unnamed people, covert ac-

After the bank pleaded guilty to the charges in 1990, it cooperated with feder-al inquiries into General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the former Panamanian leader, who also used it for intelligence and political operations, according to congressional records, court records related 10 the money-laundering case in Florida and former BCCI officials.

Before the 1988 Tampa indictment, CIA officials provided customs officials with background information about the bank, but they did not interfere with the investigation, Mr. von Raab said in an interview this week.

Mark Mansfield, a spokesman for the CIA, declined to comment. In Washington, several telephone calls seeking comment from the bank's law firm, Patton, Boggs & Blow, were not

Government and bank officials said three years ago in interviews that they believed that the banking company had been used as part of the CIA's program to support anti-Communist Afghan guerril-

At the time, bank officials declined 10 discuss it and it was not clear what the bank knew about the agency's opera-tions. But it is clear that the Alghanistan program has relied heavily on the Saudi and Pakistani governments. They are the base for several founding investors and

A leading investor in the bank, Kamal Adham, formerly headed the Saudi intelligence service and has substantial busi-One of Mr. Adham's business partners

has been Raymond H. Close, the CIA

station chief in Saudia Arabia in the 1970s. The Wall Street Journal reported Friday that a BCCI audit last year by Price Waterhouse, the accounting service, raised questions about the bank's large loans to insiders, including more than \$300 million in loans to Mr. Adham. In an interview with Mr. Khashoggi in 1987, the arms dealer made bank records available that showed financing for \$17 million of the secret sale of arms to Iran in 1986 by the Reagan administration came from accounts controlled by Mr.

Khashoggi at BCCI's branch in Monte was little risk of detection.



THAT SINKING FEELING - The \$150,000 home of Pauline Bennett, 71. after it collapsed into a sinkhole 60 feet deep and 150 feet wide in Frostproof, Florida. The owner, who was awakened by popping sounds from the attic, escaped unburt out the back door.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Fewer Blacks Playing Or Watching Baseball

Fewer blacks are participating in baseball, either on the field or The Washington Post reports. The percentage of black players in the major leagues has fallen from a high of 23 percent, in the mid-1960s, to 18 percent this year. By contrast, last season 74 percent of National Basketball Association players were black, as were 62 percent of those in the National Football League.

Blacks constitute 12 percent of the U.S. population but only 6 percent of baseball crowds, and this may be dropping. Hank Aar-on, the former baseball star who is oow a vice president of the Atlanta Braves, says baseball teams are making money without pushing black attendance. Another reason may be that as baseball fields require more mainte-cance than basketball courts or ball fields require more mainte-cance than basketball courts or football fields, they get short in Europe, however, selling mil-lions of copies in France, Germa-ny and Sweden, and the film is

shrift from inner-city schools chronically short of funds.

The Post devoted an editorial to the trend, saying: "Baseball ought to go beyond its commend-able effort of the past few years to increase minority representation in managerial jobs. A serious effort to promote the game in inner cioes would involve a commit-ment of time and money not only from its front offices but from its volve large-scale scholarship assistance, a lot of free tickets and more youth league sponsorship." Taking the problem seriously, The Post said, would be "both good politics and a good invest-ment in the future of the American national pastime.

About People

"Not Without My Daughter," Betty Mahmoody's harrowing ac-count of her escape from Iran with her American-born daughter after her Iranian husband tried to sequester the child, did fairly well as a paperback in the United States but flopped as a movie. The book is a runaway best-seller

"There are an enormous number of migrant workers in Europe, and the international ab-duction of children in bicultural marriages is a major problem."

Ruby Keeler was the twinkleloed tap-dancing star in three of Busby Berkeley's Hollywood ex-travaganzas of the 1930s, with monumental dance numbers fea-Miss Keeler, 81, recalls that the dancing itself was not very hard in Berkeley musicals, and she worked out the chorcography for her own solos. "As a matter of fact," she told The New York Times, "Buzz couldn't dance. Didn't do a step."

Short Takes

In Congress, notes Guy Gug-liotta of The Washington Post, new phrases wear out fast from overuse. A while back, he writes, "Congress was 'on the cutting edge of everything trying to find a 'window of opportunity' (still popular) to avoid having to 'bite the bullet.' "The new rhetorical favorites are "the level playing field," "the win-win situation"

doing well. Mrs. Mahmoody and "you don't have to be a rocket scientist," as in you do not have to be a rocket scientist to figure out something that is obvious.

> Louisiana State Penitentian inmates who throw food at guards soon may be served splatter-proof "mystery loaves." Un-der a state plan, all ingredients in a meal would be mixed and baked in a loaf so that if thrown at a

> Gloria Clyne reports in the Metropolitan Diary column of The New York Times that the family's beat-up 1979 Cadillac was stolen last month and recently recovered. When they went down to the precinct house to identify it, she and ber husband, Leonard, "could hardly believe our eyes," for "gleaming strips of metal enhanced heretofore rusty doors and the right front light, no longer smashed in, was perky and new once more." Not only that, but "the thief had put in a ocw air-conditioning system." Indeed, "the car is driving so splendidly that we suspect he also pot in new shocks and springs."

> > Arthur Higbee

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For Women in Politics, Still a Long Way to Go

By Richard L. Berke

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Twenty
years after the National Women's

They noted that, despite the progress, there were no women on the Senate Judiciary Committee, which advance the election of women, the is weighing the nomination of group's founding members say the Judge Clarence Thomas to the Snpreme Court, and that women have not played an important role in drafting the civil rights legislation that has major implications for

> "In 1971, there was a feeling that we just had to mobilize to get women into office and the world would change," said Harriett Woods, who

tenant governor of Missouri. "The world changed all right," she said, and speaking of the Su-preme Court, she added, "I don't think anyone foresaw that we would have a swing to such a con-servative court within 20 years or that the money and incumbency would tighten the lock of the male power structure on access to jobs."

Ms. Woods said she expected the more than 300 delegates participating in the meeting to approve three major resolutions. About 1,000

people were attending the gather-ing, which was to end on Sunday. One resolution would oppose the nomination of Judge Thomas, saying it "presents a clear and present nger to women's rights."

Another resolution would urge Congress to pass a law that would bar the Bush administration from enforcing a regulation prohibiting federally financed family-planning clinics from giving women advice about abortion.

A third resolution would urge Congress to move women into

percent in 1971, when the group will lead the group in the next two years. Ms. Woods is a former lieu-

Political Caucus was established to road to political equality has been Speakers at the caucus's four-

day convention here expressed frustration that at a time of national debate over abortion rights, family-leave policies and health care, only 17 percent of the members of Congress are women, up from 1

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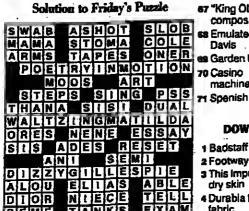
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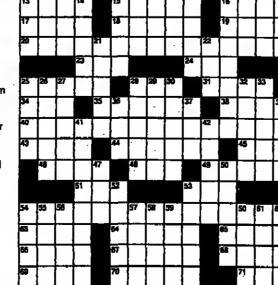
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<u>SIGNATURE</u> 15-7-91

Within G-7, Britain Tops List Of Economic Problem Areas

Following are sketches of the summit nations' economies, as compiled by Washington Post correspondents:

LONDON - Still mired in a deep recession that has cut a swath of devastation through many cities and towns, Britain's economy is by most statistical measures in the worst shape of any of the G-7 coun-

Manufacturing output fell 6.8 percent over the past year. Unem-ployment is nearing 8 percent and ising rapidly. Interest rates remain high and are the highest among the leading Western states outside of Italy, even though the base lending rate was cut Friday to 11.5 percent.

The only bright spot is inflation -now down almost half from seven months ago to an annual rate of 5.8 percent. But the government has paid for it by dramatically throttling back growth and allowing unemployment to rise.

More than 23,000 firms went out

of business in the first half of the year, according to a Dun & Brad-street survey. That is 125 companies per day, a 66 percent increase over the same period a year ago. The evidence is visible all across Britain — empty shop windows, going-out-of-business sales, for-

rent signs.
The Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development projects slight growth in the second half of the year of a third of a percentage point, then a slightly larger increase in 1992, al-though at a rate well below the rest

Some other analysts say signs of recovery are a mirage. A new survey of 1,600 managing directors by Dun & Bradstreet showed their companies were expecting lower further ents in stocks of goods over

-GLENN FRANKEL

GERMANY

MUNICH - They rose at 3 in the morning, 800 men from Eastern Germany, cramming themselves onto buses heading to a place that was a dreamland only a few months

Their steel plant, a typically overstaffed and outdated Communist enterprise, had been bought up by a Western company, Kuge-fischer. To Easterners still wideeyed at the prospect of joining the Western market economy, this was paradise — their old job with the security and novelty of a Western

Schaefer, told them: "We're experiencine a difficult period. Your directors are quite disturbed by these dramatic, inforeseeable circumstances." The men from the East, unemployed for the first time in

their lives, boord. Seen from the East, the German economy is in a tailspin. Ucemployment in the East is nearing 40 percent and soaring monthly as the Bonn government and the Treuhand — the private agency in charge of seiling off Communistera properties — quit subsidizing bloated and hopelessly unprofit-

The cost of subsidizing the old and jump-starting the new has begun to drag down even the resilient Vestern German economy. Bonn has revised its growth forecast for the West downward, to about 2.5 percent to 3 percent. Public borrowing has reached record levels The foreign trade account is in the red for the first time in 10 years. German interest rates remain high as a nervous hedge against infla-tion, which is expected to jump a point to a frighteningly un-German percent this summer

There are some healthy signs. For the first time since remification, Western German companies are shipping more goods than food to the East, a sign that Eastern consumers are willing once more to eat staples produced in their own

And while the number of jobs lost in the East continues to outpace the number of new jobs, the transformation there is generating lots of new employment in the West, as plants gear up to handle the new demand for cars, electronic appliances, clothing and food.

— MARC FISHER

PARIS - After enjoying nearly five years of a boom, France is getting nervous about the prospect of an economic tailspin. During the first half of 1991, French output was flat and even the most optimistic forecasts, such as last week's OECD report, predict the economy will grow by only 1.4 percent. Uoemployment has soared to 9.5 per-Aubry bluntly warns it will get

Then came the layoffs, and last interest rates soon to promote a week the jobless showed up on the quick upturn, or risk the kind of steps of Kugefischer's headquar- serious economic deterioration that could inflame a "hot autumn" of ters in Bayania. The company chairman, Fritz strikes, street rioting and other forms of social unrest that some commentators believe would make

the turmoil of 1968 look tame. The man on the spot is Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy, the architect of the "strong-franc" policy that restored confidence in the Socialist government after a disastrous round of nationalizations and freewheeling spending a decade ago. Mr. Beregovoy's actions have helped bring inflation down to 3.3

But France's hands are tied by Germany's dominance of the Euro pean Monetary System Germany's desire to maintain high interest rates to combat inflation is starting to exasperate the French govern ment, and it is highly conceivable that France will team up with the United States at the London summit meeting to urge a global round

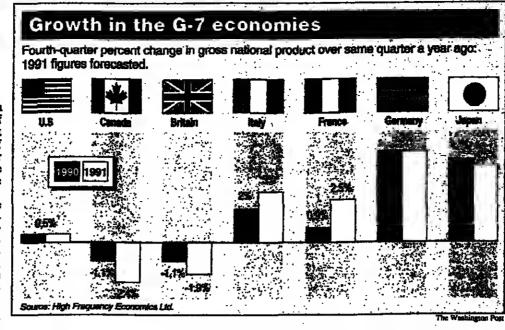
- WILLIAM DROZDIAK

TOKYO - A recent article in the press here vividly illustrates the contrast between the corrent condition of Japan's economy and that

of other major industrial nations. Where most Western economies are enduring bouts of high unemployment, Japan is experiencing a labor shortage in which nearly 1.5 job openings exist for each appli-cant. So, according to the Nikkei Weekly, a growing number of for-eigners from advanced nations who can't find work at home are coming to Japan to take low-status jobs that many young Japanese shun. The Nikkei article cited the example of a 25-year-old Canadian with an accounting degree who is serving shabu-shabu, thinly-sliced beef, at a Tokyo restaurant, and two American women who were recently hired by a maid service to

clean Japanese homes. As the story suggests, the Japa-nese economy is chugging along quite respectably. But after a spectacular boom in the latter half of the 1980s, it is finally starting to slow down - a goal sought by the government, which wants to prevent a recurrence of the speculation that drove land and stock prices to stratospheric levels.

On the surface, the slowdown is cent, and Labor Minister Martine hard to detect. Government figures showed an astonishing annoal That gloomy scenario is exerting first three months of 1991. But a about as many economists who pressure on the government to cut look at some individual sectors think the nation will do better than



shows emerging weakness: Hous-ing starts have been dropping; capital investment by small companies was off 7.5 percent in the first quarter; and household spending on big-ticket durable goods was down 3.2 percent.

will moderate just a bit, to the 3.5 percent to 4.5 percent range in 1991 and 1992. Pessimists see growth falling below 3 percent.
—PAUL BLUSTEIN

UNITED STATES

After months of recession-driven statistical gloom, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Alan Greenspan, observed last week. "I think the evidence is increasing week by week that the bottom is past and the economy is beginning

But the end of a recession, as many businessmen and unemployed workers are quick to oote, does oot suddenly mean good times. As the ever-cautious Mr. Greenspan said: "We still do not yet know how rapid the recovery is or the underlying strength of it."

That is the debate among U.S. economists. How strong will the

The average jump in the gross national product for post-World War II recoveries is 6.7 percent. For plenty of reasons, almost oo thinks the U.S. economy will snap back in such spectacular fashion this time.

Instead, many forecasters are predicting the recovery will match the decline: real GNP fell only about I.1 percent, half the usual decline in post-war recessions, and the recovery will be at about half growth rate of 11.2 percent in the the normal pace as well. There are

monthly gain in more than two years. Canadian economists are 3 percent or so over the next year as think it will do a bit worse. predicting annualized 4 percent A variety of forces will be holdgrowth in the last six months of this

tic product.

-WILLIAM CLAIBORNE

ROME — Italian national pride

has taken two severe knocks in re-

cent weeks. The first came on July I

with the acconcement that

Moody's Investors Service Inc., the

U.S. credit-rating agency, was downgrading Italy's status from triple-A to AAI, making it the only G-7 country not to hold the maxi-

mum rating.

A week later, Italy suffered the

the second-lowest economic per-

formance in the European Com-

miliation of hearing that it had

The criticism has come as a seri-

ous blow to a country proud of the

so-called economic miracle, which

saw Italy recover dramatically

Italy's 1990 growth rate of 2 per-

cent was the lowest since 1983, but

respectable compared with that of

some other G-7 countries. The 1991

forecast is for a growth of between 1 percent and 1.5 percent. Unem-

ployment, though still high at just

over 11 percent, actually fell by 1.4

But Italy's two biggest problems,

the ooes highlighted by both

Moody's and the EC, are its infla-

tion and its gargantuan public

debt. Inflation now stands at 6.3

percent annually and the OECD

predicted that it would rise to 6.4

from postwar devastation.

percent last year.

ing down growth. A huge oumber of empty office buildings and a lack of credit for speculative home year, held back partly by a weak U.S. recovery. But the federal government's building will limit gains in con-struction. Budget problems at evbudget woes are proving to be a serious problem. The federal debt ery level of government will hold is \$380 billion, equivalent to more than 60 percent of the gross domesdown public-sector spending.

Troubles in the banking industry will make credit generally less readily available than during most past recoveries, with smaller businesses likely to be pinched the most. And a heavy load of debt on both businesses and households may dampen spending and invest-

Nevertheless, the recovery seems to be launched, and no oew shocks are looming on the horizon. -JOHN M. BERRY

CANADA

TORONTO - The federal government has tightened measures to curb smuggling of cigarettes, liquor and other consumer goods from the United States, but traffic across the bridges and other crossing points between the two countries suddenly is booming again, a sure sign that Canadian consumers are more op-timistic that the recession that has gripped the country is ending.

A study by a Toronto retailing analyst, Clayton Associates Ltd. reported that cheaper U.S. goods lured 5.2 million one-day shoppers across the border in May, nearly 20 percent more than in April.

A 15-mooth recession, during which imemployment rose above the 10 percent level, has left deep scars on the Canadian economy. But like its neighbor to the south, Canada is showing signs of emerging from its slump.

In April, gross domestic product jumped 0.9 percent, the biggest

U.S. and Soviets Hail Breakthrough On START Treaty

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches WASHINGTON -Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d and Foreign Minister Alexander A. Bessmertnykh of the Soviet Union said Sunday they had reached agree-ment on all but one issue in a historic strategic ouclear arms treaty.

The final question will be discussed - and perhaps decided by President George Bush and President Mikhail S. Gorbachev when they meet on Wednesday in London on the fringes of the eco-nomic conference of industrialized

Conclusion of the treaty, known as START, for Strategic Arms Reduction Talks, would clear the way for a much-awaited U.S.-Soviet summit conference in Moscow. "We have made terrific pro-

gress," Mr. Baker said at a news conference at the State Department after four straight days of negotia-tions with Mr. Bessmertnykh. "We have one very technical as-

pect of a problem to deal with," nertnykh said.

The one sticking point, Mr. Bak-r said, was on the definition of "throw weight" — or payload — for determining whether or oot a new missile is a new type of missile. "The question is so technical," he said, "it takes very technical

people to settle it."
Mr. Baker said that "the experts will continue to work this issue" and then will report back in time for the Bush-Gorbachev encounter on Wednesday.

"It was really a tremendous ef-fort on both sides," Mr. Bessmert-oykh said. Of the issues in the talks, he added. They were the most difficult because they were left to the last to decide."

The joint announcement appeared to mean that after 10 years of on-and-off negotiations the superpowers were on the verge of a treaty that for the first time would mean reductions in their strategic ouclear arsenals - the planes and missiles that can span continents with a thermonuclear payload.

Uoder the terms of the nearly completed treaty, the United States and the Soviet Union would cut their strategic weapons by about 30

Asked about who had made the most concessions, the Soviet foreign minister replied, "On some is--CLARE PEDRICK others the Americans did."

"On balance we have a common document," he said.

Bush No.

To Law S

Minority

By Neil A. Lewis

ME Clarence Thomas, who c

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Mr. Baker said, "There was good faith negotiations on both sides, hard negotiations, but negotiations in good faith.

Of the remaining issue, he said.

"If both sides hadn't had really genuine and serious, substantial concerns, we would have closed our

Completion of the treaty is the U.S. condition for a long-availed summit meeting between Mr. Bush and President Mikhail S. Gorbachev in Moscow this summer ... Mr. Bush wants to set a date for

the meeting sometime in late July but has insisted that the SALT talks be completed before he will

Mr. Bush and Mr. Gorbachev both have expressed determine to complete the treaty, which has been almost 10 years in the making

But, Mr. Bush said Sunday, We are oot going to make a deal to just try and get something done before Wednesday. Nor are the Soviets."

Mr. Gorbachev is eager for a U.S.-Soviet summit conference, but he has had to balance his desire for a meeting with the demands of his military for a firm stand in the START talks. Taking part in the negotiations at Mr. Bessmertnykh's side was the Soviet chief of the general staff, General Mikhail A. Moiseyev. (AP, Reuters, AFP)

Gorbachev To Seek Aid In Reducing **Arms Output**

By Paul F. Horvitz WASHINGTON - President Mikhail S. Gorbachev will tell estern leaders in London that he lans "to radicalize" the Soviet Unioo's move toward democracy and a market economy and wants to enlist Western assistance in reducing Soviet arms production, Kremlin aides said Sunday,

Igor Malashenko, a Gorbachev adviser and an analyst for the Communist Party Central Committee, said on ABC-TV that converting defense factories to civilian purposes was a problem on which Mr. Gorbachev would seek Western co-

At one point, he terroed such. cooperation a possible "joint project." Another such venture would probably involve energy production, he said. Yevgeni M. Primakov, a senior

foreign affairs aide, said in an NBC-TV interview that Mr. Gorbachev planned "to radicalize" economic and political changes. But he said a timetable and the depth of the changes depended on the reaction of the industrialized

There would be a risk of "social nprising," he said, if prices were allowed to seek their market level at a time when goods are scarce. His statements suggested that Mr. Gorbachev may seek to play on the West's fear of Soviet disintegration and chaos in his bargaining with Western leaders gathered for the economic summit conference.

Mr. Primakov stressed that issues of "mutual interest" would be discussed. "We don't want to need or to beg something," he said. Neither adviser offered details of

Mr. Gorbachev's intentions when he meets Western leaders after the G-7 meeting, but instead sketched broad themes.
"We would like to reduce sharp-

ly the military spending, but it's not just a problem of money," Mr. Malashenko said. "It's an enormous logistical problem, because it's a huge industry. There are millions and millions of people producing all these weapons and it cannot be done overnight."
He added: "How to convert the

Soviet military industry to civilian purposes without destabilizing the whole country is one of the major problems, and Gorbachev is going to suggest it to the West as a field of

Mr. Primakov, who was Mr. Gorbachev's special envoy to Iraq in the months before the Gulf war, provided a rough sketch of Mr. Gorbachev's position as he pre-pared to fly to London.

"We do believe that we should radicalize our move toward the market and radicalize our move toward the democratization of our society," be said.

Conservatives in the Kremlin power structure had wanted to sta-bilize the economic and political situation before making radical changes, Mr. Primakov said. The "main idea" that Mr. Gorbachev will carry to London, he said, is "to stabilize during our move to the marker rather than putting off changes until stability is achieved. "Of course," Mr. Primakov add-

ed, "the level of radicalization, the timetable, some accents to be put. depend on the move which we sepeer to see from the other side, from the West."

ingredient for Soviet change, he said, but it will help minimize the

The 'Second Agenda' Problem: Analyst Calls for Change in G-7 Process Sylvia Ostry, chairman of the Center for International Studies at the University of To Sylvia Ostry, chairman of the Center for International Studies at the University of To Sylvia Ostry, chairman of the Center for International Studies at the University of To Sylvia Ostry, chairman of the Center for International Monetary Fund? You would be present in the world. And this is systematic way to pursue it. You had a major the most important group capable of responding debate oo African debt at the Toronto summit in the most important group capable of responding the Center for International Studies at the University of To 1088 There was some followers but on real way.

rontò, recently led a study group sponsored by the Group of Thirty, an independent organiza-tion of prominent economic analysis, that just released a report on the Group of Seven summit conference and collective security. She spoke with Tom Redburn of the International Herald Tribune about the G-7 conference opening Monday in London.

Q. Have the G-7 economic summit meetings

lost their original purpose? A. Yes, and that is why it is time to change the way they operate. The Cold War gave the Western democracies a binding orientation. That has gone. A more gradual development is that the United States is oo longer the single dominant economie power. So what we need is a new definition of global security.

O. But doesn't this new reality you describe, in which the Soviet Union is no longer the chief adversary of democracy and capitalism, mean that the G-7 countries no longer have the same need to cooperate with each other?

A. The illusion is that they lack a binding security focus. But in fact, there are other issues of extraordinary importance that will produce

to these forces. Look at Yugoslavia, the Gulf war or, more broadly, the threat of environmental degradation, migration flows, poverty. These were not considered global security issues, but they are oow. Q. Is the summit a real forum for the leaders to

discuss serious problems, or is it just an opportunity for the leaders to score political points at

A. It is both things. In addition to the tradi-tional issues, you have seen in recent years the

MONDAY O&A

development of a second agenda driven by events, driven by the crisis of the moment. The Gorbachev visit is a perfect example of that. This group is the only forum that exists that is reasonably flexible that can deal with the topical agenda. But if the topical agenda crowds off all other topics, you have lost a major opportunity to establish a continuing process of dealing with all the other very important issues. And that is what has happened.

Q. Why is that a problem? A. Because there is not enough follow-through. There was a massive thrust on the environment at the Paris summit in 1989. But there was no of keeping track of the situation.

Q. At Houston last year, the leaders made a itment to complete the Uruguay Round in GATT by the end of the year. But the talks

A. Well, it cuts both ways. You probably would not have had the launching of the round in the first place if the summit had not pushed it in 1985. But there is oo guarantee there will be a solution unless there is the political will to make it succeed. When that is lacking, there is oothing the summit can do to create the political will out

Q. Aren't you setting out too broad an agenda? Shouldn't the G-7 narrow its focus instead? A. There is an argument that they should become more restricted forum — becoming perhaps a G-3 with just the U.S., Europe and Japan — and go back to basics by focusing on the coordination of macroeconomic issues. I don't agree with that.

You need a place to bring these issues to the table. Where would you begin the discussion, in the United Nations? In the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development? In the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade? In

Q. Is Mikhail S. Gorbachev going to steal the show at the summit?

A. Yes, and that raises an important issue. It clearly is extremely important to deal with how the West should respond in economic and politi-cal terms to the visible disintegration of the Soviet empire. Bot the risk is that they will neglect the impact on other nations.

If you had a more systemic mechanism, you could relate ad hoc issues to the core agenda. At the same time, it is oo longer possible to confine the debate to the G-7 and the European Community, which also attends. Where there is a major player that has to be involved in the debate, he should be present for that discussion.

Q. Should Mr. Gorbachev be a member of the

A. Maybe someday in the future, but not now. Just because Mr. Gorbachev has attended once. it doesn't mean there should now be a G-8. The Soviet Union is clearly not an appropriate entity. impact. But the G-7, for now, should remain Q. Does Europe, with four members plus representatives from the EC Commission, have too

issue, say the environment, is the dominant que

tion, you should include, say China and Brazil, and other representatives of developing coun-

tries whose policies will clearly have a major

much weight in the G-7 today?

A. The question of what happens with Europe is clearly an item that will have to be solved within the next few years. In a sense, yes, it is overweighted. On trade, the Europeans are represented by the commission, but they also carry extra weight because there are four major European powers there. But you should be flexible. You shouldn't narrow the club too much, because you would lose the advantage of different points of view and the political legitimacy from ational leaders.

So the current arrangement should be designed to take into account that Europe carries more weight than its economic position would justify, but not so far that it eliminates different voices. It might be little untidy but there is a

British Rebuke U.S. On Global Warming

By Glenn Frankel

Washington Post Service
LONDON — Britain has sent a strongly worded letter to the White House criticizing the U.S. position on global warming and signaling that Britain will no longer automat-ically side with the United States on the issue at international conferences like the Group of Seven sum-mit meeting bere this week, according to informed British sources.

They said the environment secretary, Michael Heseltine, sent the letter to the White House chief of staff, John Sununu, earlier this

It accompanied a copy of a speech by Prime Minister John Major in which he called on the United States to join Britain in setting limits oo carbon dioxide emissions. This is an issue that the administration has resisted so far.

Mr. Major, speaking at a conference on Monday, noted that the United States accounted for 23 percent of the carbon dioxide emissions in the world — making it by far the largest polluter — and said: "The world looks to them for decisive leadership on this issue, as on others." He said that although more research was needed on the issue "research cannot excuse inac-

"The threat is too serious," he

The speech marked a sharp break with the policy of his predecessor, Margaret Thatcher, whose government gave virtually automatic support to the United States when global warming and similar issues arose at conferences.

The speech and the Heseltine let-ter are the latest round in a British campaign to press the Bush administration to reconsider its stand. Mr. Heseltine, who became envi-

ronment secretary after helping bring about Mrs. Thatcher's downfall last November, traveled to Washington last month to try to persuade the White House that it had become isolated from the rest of the world on the issue and to offer help in achieving a compro-

Mr. Heseltine saw a number of

scnior administration officials, inchading Mr. Sommu, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, Richard G. Darman, and edministrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, William It was reported that said his most

contentious meeting was with Mr. Summu, who insists that scientific evidence is not yet coordisive on

the so-called greenhouse effect. He

has taken the lead in opposing any

setting of a U.S. target for the re-

Prime Minister John Major, left, meeting Sunday with Brian Mulroney of Canada.

Japan Rightists Behead Cresson Effigy

TOKYO - About 30 Japanese rightists on Sunday guillotined an effigy of Prime Minister Edith Cresson of France in a Bastille Day protest against her attacks on Iapanese trading practices. The rightists gathered in a central Tokyo park to demand that Mrs. Cresson retract remarks about the Japanese. One held a doll in pinkish-brown dress with a picture of Mrs. Cresson on the head and a rope wrapped around the waist. Another to screw the Europeans.

yelled "beaven's punishment" and decapitated it with a wooden sword.

Placards bore such slogans as "We are not yellow midgets," "Japanese are not ants," and "Let's boycott French products until she apologizes." Mrs. Cresson, who took office in May, has criticized Japan for practices she says threaten whole sectors of European industry. She once said that Japanese "stay up all night thinking up ways

LONDON: No G-7 Extravaganza

journing for a roast beef dinner in the room where Anne Boleyn spent

All of this activity will, as is traditional at summit conferences, cause huge traffic jams. More than 200 motorcades are scheduled.

Also in keeping with tradition. an immense security operation has been mounted, with soldiers carrying machine guns in position at airports and on rooftops. The Irish Republican Army, Europe's most active guerrilla force, has been active in Britain lately, and renewed tension between Iraq and the West is another cause for concern.

An IRA mortar bomb in February just missed the Cabinet Room at No. 10 Downing Street, oot far from Lancaster House, and the Carlton Club, which is even closer to the conference site, was bombed last year. Western security officials have also expressed concern about Mideast terrorists in the wake of President Bush's threats to renew

United States bombing of Iraq.
"We certainly don't want Bush caught in a traffic jam like a sitting duck," a security officer said.

But one change will be immediately evident. For the first time since 1978, Britain will be represeated by someone other than Margaret Thatcher, who hurried home from Paris in November 1990 in a fulle effort to avoid being ousted as leader of the Conservative Party and thus as prime minister.

Her absence means that the club of seven is all male once again, and the group of spouses is all female with the departure of Sir Denis

But Mrs. Thatcher, who announced two weeks ago that she would leave the House of Commons after the next election, is a ghostly presence on the perimeter of this year's conference all the same, and oot only because she continues to resist full British integratioo with Europe. Hers remains a name known around the world: Prime Minister John Major's is lit-

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu went to her house in Chester Square, near the Palace, for tea Sunday afternoon, and President Mikhail S. Gorbschev of the Soviet Union is to see her Friday morning. President Bush may also be among those paying homage.

Mr. Gorbachev's participation in the conference, which was to have been strictly limited, now seems likely to grab most of the headlines and perhaps occupy most of the working time. He has even been asked to call on the queen on Thursday morning. Britain has been al this sort of thing for a long time, which may be

why Mr. Varcoe, the chief planner, is so laid-back about everything. even though this is the first time a Soviet leader has been invited to a summil meeting of Western na-The first summit conference in which this country took part was

held on the Field of the Cloth of Gold near Calais, where Henry VIII met François I of France, who beat him in a wrestling match.

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Western aid is not a necessary

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To Seek Aid

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By Paul F. Horiz

The Table And Medical Print

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But, Mr. Bush said Sunday

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ficials said. Under the program, which was adopted in 1971, the year Judge Thomas applied, blacks and some Hispanic applicants were evaluated differently than whites, the officials

By Neil A. Lewis

New York Times Service

tive action plan with the goal of having blacks and other minority

members make up about 10 percent

of the entering class, university of-

Nonetheless, they were not admitted unless they met standards devised to predict they could succeed at the highly competitive school.

Because Judge Thomas has been such a resolute opponent of goals and quotas, the circumstances of his admission to Yale underscore the complexity of the racial currents that have swirled around his nomination to the Supreme Court. We did adopt an affirmative

action program, and it was pretty clearly stated," said Professor Abraham S. Goldstein, who was dean of the law school from 1970 to

Mr. Goldstein said Thursday that the school used a set of minimum standards based on college grades and test scores to ensure that it offered places to only those minority students who had a strong chance of succeeding.

The career of Judge Thomas, who is President George Bush's choice to succeed Justice Thurgood Marshall on the Supreme Court, is in many ways emblematic of the nation's confusion and ambivalence about racial preference plans.

It is a subject Judge Thomas, who now sits on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, would as a justice inevitably have to confront because of the number of such cases in the courts now.

His own words have occasionally embodied the contradictory responses the issue evokes.

Judge Thomas has frequently childhood of poverty by working hard in school. He has said the urgings of his grandfather and a group of nuns to make something of himself instilled in him a sense that blacks should not rely on preference programs but on their own

In a 1987 panel discussion at the laws.

Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, Cali-NEW HAVEN, Connecticut fornia, he said, "Ultimately any Judge Clarence Thomas, who came to prominence as a fierce black

Bush Nominee Got

Minority Preference

To Law School on

When Joseph H. Duff, another critic of racial preference pro-grams, was admitted to Yale Law School under an explicit affirmaparticipant, said he was admitted to the University of California Law School under a racial preference program and that was "good for society," Judge Thomas sharply in-terjected, "No, that was good for

Yet, in a 1983 speech in staff at the Equal Employment Opportuni-ty Commission, which he then headed, Judge Thomas said that affirmative action laws were of "paramount importance" to him.
"But for them, God only knows

where I would be today," he said. These laws and their proper application are all that stand between the first 17 years of my life and the second 17 years."

Judge Thomas has refused to

comment on his view of affirmative action since his nomination by Mr. Bush. But Frank G. Washington, a Catifornia cable television executive who was a close friend at Yale, said he and Judge Thomas recently discussed the issue by telephone.

He said he and Judge Thomas became close because they were both black and had come from impoverished backgrounds.

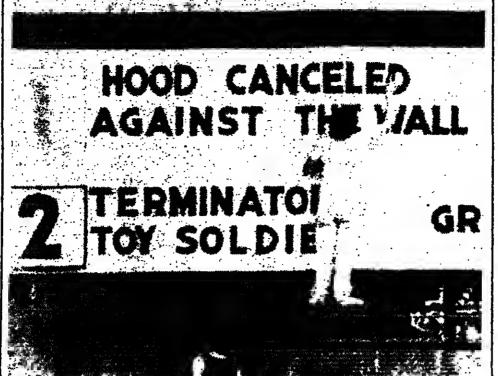
Mr. Washington said that he and Judge Thomas "clearly recognized that affirmative action had helped us get to Yale." He said that in their telephone conversation, Judge Thomas mused about that issue, saving he thought such programs were acceptable when they were based not simply on race but "on some notion that we were actually underprivileged."

Raiph K. Winter, who was chairman of the admissions committee during the period Judge Thomas was at Yale, said the hottom line in admitting minority candidates was that "we didn't want anyone who would fail."

He said, "That would be terribly unfair as well as painful for the

Having two applicant pools meant that a high percentage of minority applicants deemed qualified were admitted while a far talked about how he overcame a smaller percentage of qualified white candidates were admitted, said Mr. Winter, who now sits on a U.S. Appeals Court in New Haven.

Judge Thomas's grade sheets have been removed from the law school by the university's general counsel to ensure they are not released in violation of U.S. privacy



A sign in Riverdale, Illinois, being changed to reflect cancellation of "Hood" after a killing.

Violence at a Movie Premiere

U.S. Film on Urban Gangs Opens to Injuries and Death

12 months ONE-YEAR 6 months

By Richard W. Stevenson

New York Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Gunfire and pandemonium broke out at movie theaters across the United States at the weekend opening of an urban drama

with an anti-gang message.

Much of the violence appeared to have been started by rival gangs, and much of it took place in Los Angeles, where the film, "Boyz 'n the Hood,"

But a man was fatally shot early Saturday after a showing in Riverdale, Illinois, near Chicago, and at least 33 people were wounded in violence from Seattle to Minneapolis to Tuscaloosa, Alabama In all, there were incidents at about 20 of the 900 theaters showing the film, according to the distributor. Columbia Pictures.

Executives at Columbia said Saturday that they would not pull the film from distribution. [Columbia said that eight theaters nationwide had canceled the film, The Associated Press re-

ported from Los Angeles. At a news conference in Los Angeles, the director, John Singleton, 23, reacted angrily to sugges-tions that the movie was responsible for the vio-

"I didn't create the conditions under which people shoot each other," said Mr. Singleton, who also wrote "Boyz 'n the Hood," his first feature film. "This happens because there's a whole generation of people who are disenfranchised." To withdraw the film, he went on, would be an act of 'artistic racism.'

"Boyz 'n the Hood" is the story of a group of young black men in the gang-plagued south-cen-

tral section of Los Angeles. The "Hood" of the title is short for neighborhood.

Although the film has violent episodes, Columbia executives have been stressing for weeks that its message is anti-gang and anti-violence. The final frames carry the words "Increase the Peace."

It has received glowing reviews from many critics. Still, Columbia expected that there might be problems on opening might, and it had offered in advance to pay for guards at any theaters that wanted them. Many theaters were clearly unpre-

In the 18-theater Cineplex Odeon complex in Universal City, near downtown Los Angeles, the shooting started seconds after the lights dimmed.

Five people were wounded.

"People were stampeding," Sally Dorsey, a moviegoer, was quoted by The Associated Press as saying. "People were running inm the bathroom."
In Sacramento, California, a 19-year-old woman was shot six times in the chest and shoulder when two young men opened fire on deputies who were

trying to break up fights ontside the theater. In Minneapolis, a shot was fired in a downtown theater, and part of the crowd spilled out inm the street. At least four people were wounded, two critically, when shots were fired from a passing vehicle, the police said.

The violence recalls similar episodes at showings of films in which urban violence is a theme, most recently in March, with the film "New Jack City." On its opening night, violence was touched off at movie theaters around the country, including a two-hour rampage in Los Angeles and a fatal shooting in New York City.

The Embassy's Tough, but ...

By Lee Hockstader

Washington Post Service SANTA TECLA, El Salvador — How tough is the new U.S. Embassy under construction here? Just ask the experts.

Tough enough to withstand an earthquake, they say. Tough enough to resist a rocket-propelled grenade attack, says one. Tough enough in handle a round from a light anti-tank weapon, says anoth-

But ask if it is tough enough in survive the vagaries of U.S. foreign policy, and the experts demur. Better ask Congress, they say.

The new embassy complex. scheduled in open early next year at a cost of about \$70 million, is the size of a junior college. One of the largest State Department projects, it features eight buildings spread over a 26-acre lot in what the architect calls a "Mayan village concept." (Translation: The buildings are set at varying angles).

proportion for a country with just 5.5 million people, it is. When it opens, the complex will hold more American employees than the U.S. Embassy in Brazil, which has a population of about 150 million

and one of the world's largest econ-The new embassy was approved by Congress in 1987, when Central America was at the top of Washington's foreign policy agenda. At the time, the Reagan administra-tion was sending \$600 million a

year (plus covert funds) to prop up

Salvadoran regime besieged by a Marxist insure Now, as 1,000 workers rush to get the new embassy ready for oc-cupancy, Washington's gaze has turned elsewhere and U.S. aid to El Salvador has shrunk by a third. As for the guerrillas, they're calling themselves Social Democrats and predicting a cease-fire agreement will be signed within months.

lysts here think, what will become of the U.S. presence?

Asked about the future of the new embassy, one U.S. official mused: "If push comes to shove, you could subdivide the property. Conceivably, the whole complex could be sold at a decent price."

The new complex includes the embassy, the ambassador's mansion. Marine barracks, offices of the Agency for International Development mission, a commissary, a cafeteria and service buildings, all fitted with nonopening, bulletproof windows. There is room for 500 workers, including U.S. and Salvadoran employees.

And that's just in Phase 1. Phase 2 entails adding a swimming pool, tennis courts, a warehouse and a new residence for the deputy chief of mission.

Party Gains

Continue for

By Adam Clymer

cade of party growth, Republicans have drawn almost even with the

Democrats nationally, and barely

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — After a de-

From Washington Post, **Apology for Plagiarism**

By Howard Kurtz Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - The Washington Post has apologized in The Miarm Herald for publishing a story on mosquim infestation in Flori-da that lifted substantial information from three Herald articles, including several quotations, without giving the paper credit.

The Posi's managing editor, Leonard Downie Jr., said that the reporter who wrote the story, Laura Parker, the Miami bureau chief, had left the paper. He would not say whether Ms. Parker had resigned or had been fired, calling it an internal personnel matter. Editors said that Ms. Parker had

not interviewed three Florida residents quoted in her article --- the only people quoted by name - and that she had taken their comments from the Herald accounts.

Ms. Parker, who was called back in Washington in discuss the article and met with top editors on Friday, could not be reached for comment. The Post said in a clarification

on Saturday that the article, published July 7, "violated Post poli-

Mr. Downie said the paper's editors had concluded that Ms. Parker had used "a great deal" of information from the Herald "without any attribution to the Herald or any indication to the reader that this was anything other than original

Ms. Parker, a former Nieman ly when 20th Century Fox, of fellow at Harvard University, joined The Post's national staff rival, removed its advertising.

from the Seattle Post-Intelligencer Republicans in 1986 and initially covered transportation. In the fall of 1988, she moved to Miami to open the paper's bureau there.

The Post sent a letter of apology to the Herald, Mr. Downie said. The Post's clarification came two days after a New York Times editor's note that said a Times article

ahead in the allegiance of white and adults under the age of 40. had borrowed improperly from a Polls by The New York Times Boston Globe account of a plagiaand CBS News over the first half of rism incident involving a Boston the year show that 34 percent of the 14,695 persons interviewed call University dean. themselves Democrats and 31 per-

cent Republicans. While President George Bush's Hoge Steps Down popularity gives the trends a lift, the party's strength runs beyond At Daily News him personally.

New York Times Service The latest poll, conducted June 3-6, shows that more Americans have a favorable view of the Re-NEW YORK - Robert Maxwell, owner of The Daily News, has publican Party than of the Demoannounced that James F. Hoge is cratic Party. Republicans are preno longer the paper's publisher and ferred for ensuring prosperity.

chief executive officer "by mutual But the telephone poll of 1,424 adults shows Democrats substan-Mr. Maxwell added that Mr. tially ahead - 53 percent to 24 Hoge would work for Maxwell Newspapers, which includes the percent - on issues linked to its image as the party that cares more about human needs, from educa-Mirror in London, as a consultant and would spend the fall semester tion in health care. The poll has a as a fellow at the Institute of Polimargin of sampling error of plus or tics at the Kennedy School of govminus three percentage points. ernment at Harvard University.

Younger Americans were once The Daily News is struggling to regain circulation and advertising overwhelmingly Democratic, split-ting 37 to 20 that way in 1980 lost during the recent strike. The polling, with the rest uncommitted. But in this year's 11 Times/CBS News Polls, the Republicans have a lead of 35 to 28 percent among per received another blow recentwhen 20th Century Fox, owned by Rupert Murdoch, Mr. Maxwell's

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Tasks for the Summit

As the big seven gather in London this week for their annual summit meeting, their agenda is going to be dominated by the eighth man at the party, Mikhail Gorbachev. In the past, these gatherings have often been little more than courtly ceremonies, but this time there is serious business to be dealt with. The seven have agreed in advance that they are not going to offer the Soviet Union massive new loans or aid programs. But when Mr. Gorbachev arrives in midweek, perhaps some of the seven will feel impelled to go a few steps beyond the narrow menu of technical advice that their briefing papers would offer him.

The Soviets have not yet come close to making the fundamental political decisions necessary to transform their economy and enable it to use Western loans successfully. But it is also true that a collapse of their economy would serve nobody's interest. That is the dilemma confronting the new international order. Germans, who are closest to it, feel it most acutely. They fear that the Soviets' continuing slide into deeper poverty would not only create political chaos there but also exert an enormous economic drag on all of Eastern Europe including Eastern Germany. Beyond that, it might mean masses of refugees desperately moving westward. That is why Germany seems to be emerging as the interlocutor between Mos-cow and the West — another astonishing aspect of this astonishing new order.

The danger in this meeting is that the drama and importance of the Soviet decline

will push every other subject off the table. But the past year has given other work as well to the seven. The world trade talks are still blocked by the European Community's inability to restrain its wildly excessive agricultural subsidies. It is very possible that these talks will shortly fail altogether. If that happens, the reaction in America and in many countries is likely to be protectionist and destructive. President George Bush cannot do much more than warn the Europeans once again, and forcefully, that un-dermining the world's trade rules will benefit oeither them nor anyooe else. But he needs to do that much.

The war with Iraq and the current search for its illicit weapons may also be on the minds of the seven. That war demonstrated vividly the unwisdom of indiscriminate arms sales. There never was a better time to get the arms trade under coutrol. The seven governments represented in London - perhaps with the help of the eighth - have an opportunity to make real progress this summer. This long series of annual summit meet-

ings quickly evolved from private conversations on economic policy to elaborate specta-cles in which the principal figures often seemed hardly more than bemused tourists. But the world's economy does not regulate itself automatically - not without repeated panics and crashes. It needs to be managed. The seven are its board of directors and, whether by decision or by default, they will set its direction for the months ahead.

- THE WASHINGTON POST

Inadequate Regulation

As far as is known, U.S. banks and bank customers have not been seriously scorched by the scandal-ridden Bank of Credit and mmerce International. As far as is known. The full story of the bank's multibillion-dollar rise and fall has yet to be told. But one important message is already clear: Bank regulators have been too tolerant.

Authorities in seven countries seized BCCI offices on July 5 on charges of widespread and long-standing fraud. The bank is, or was, one of the world's two dozen largest. Created by Pakistanis only 19 years ago with Middle East capital, and lately controlled by the ruling sheikh of Abu Dhabi, it has offices in 69 countries. Its principal bases were Luxembourg and the Cayman Islands, famed havens for loose financiers. A special audit for the Bank of England finally sniffed out the alleged fraud that may have siphoned off billions of dollars.

In effect, the bank had oo real home no single authority keeping an eye on the whole show. Regulators in several countries made a stab at coordinating supervision.
after BCCI pleaded guilty to drug-money laundering in Florida three years ago. But their efforts were clearly inadequate; by the time the Bank of England was tipped off this year, BCCI was billions in the bole.

BCCI's American operations were relatively small. It had two loan offices, seized' in the July 5 global crackdown. And it secretly controlled two banks, which the Federal Reserve recently ordered it to sell. A Washington insider, Clark Clifford, was recruited by BCCI as chairman of its bank holding company in the capital, but he

claims not to have known of BCCI's stake. Given the notoriety that BCCI gained in Florida, it appears that major American banks steered clear of deep involvement. And as long as BCCI's American banks are sound, which they are said to be, there is no threat to depositors. But the fact that BCCI could operate in the United States without the knowledge of U.S. regulators is frightening. To avoid future lapses, the Fed has asked Congress for authority to rule on all future applications by foreign banks to operate in the United States, even if they seek state charters, as BCCI did through Middle Eastern intermediaries. The Fed's proposal does oot cover banks already in America, though, unless they seek permission for oew offices.

In bight of what has been uncovered on BCCI - and the involvement of a reputable Italian bank's Atlanta branch in loans to Iraq - it is careless to assume that all others are clean. Congress could usefully give the Fed additional anthority to look into all foreign banks' U.S. activities.

Expanded federal authority may keep slippery bankers out in the future, but it won't make much difference to their operations overseas. To prevent another BCCI, and catch others already in business, central banking authorities - the Fed included - must crack down faster when a bank's troubles become obvious.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES

Post-Apartheid Economy

Transforming white-ruled South Africa into a multiracial democracy is a political imperative. No less pressing is the need for clear thinking about the direction of postapartheid economic policy. For while the new South Africa will be changed at the top politically, much of the old South Africa will still be found on the ground. The flow of wealth and the opportunity for decent housing, education and social services are now well beyond the reach of most black South Africans. Unless their living standards improve, the more equitable society implicitly promised in the principle of one man, one vote will remain a distant dream. That alone could have corrosive social and economic consequences for a future constitutional democracy.

At issue is bow the oew South African economy will be organized and whether its wealth-creating and distributive forces will promote growth, stability and economie justice. Will a vastly bloated government, already overused as a public employment agency for more than a third of the Afrikaoer work force, simply change hands racially, or will it be restructured and made more efficient and responsive? Will the heavy

band of the government and of the few dominating industrial giants be pried loose from the national economy? What will be the strategy for reversing the most effective remaining economic sanction against South Africa: disinvestment in the economy by South Africans themselves? Can the future leadership, desperate to undo the injustices of apartheid and eager to empower its constituency, resist resorting to the old discredited socialist policies of the Third World and Eastern Europe? The shape of the political economy of a

new South Africa is bound to have more of a bearing on the well-being of all South Africans, as well as on the pace and magnitude of foreign investment and access to foreign markets, than the lifting of sanctions by America and Europe. Those questions are only oow beginning to receive the intense public scrutiny that is routinely accorded to the dramatic political issues now undergoing and awaiting negotiation. As the focus of the black majority necessarily turns from securing and sharing power to using power for the benefit of the people, these ues assume an unrency of their own.

- THE WASHINGTON POST

Too Royal to Be Taxed

The British are harrumphing about the that a king "naturally" should not be taxed royal fortune again. The issue has been raised in the House of Commons by a Liberal MP from London, Simon Hughes. When so many people in my constituency are scraping along and asked to contribute tax on very low incomes," he said recently. "it seems grossly unfair that the person with the highest income escapes."

He meant, of course, the Queen. Unlike America's Leona Helmsley — said to have told a housekeeper that "only the little people pay taxes" — Britain's Elizabeth II owes nothing. Her grandfather, George V. got Parliament to exempt his government stipend. Her tather, George VI, then got

There is no official public accounting of the Queen's wealth. Estimates run as high as \$11 billion, including the crown jewels in the Tower of London, the fabulous royal art and stamp collections, business properties, thousands of acres of British countryside, a couple of castles and her

Buckingham Palace says published estimates are "grossly exaggerated." Be that as it may, opinion polls indicate that more than 70 percent of her subjects think she should have to pay up.

Like the "little people" he represents, Mr.

Hughes has spoken the unspeakable. - THE NEW YORK TIMES

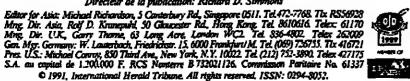
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OPINION

An Attrition Strategy for Ousting Saddam, Eventually

WASHINGTON — Having failed to top-ple Saddam Hussein with the sharp swift blow of Operation Desert Storm, George Bush has set out to grind the Iraqi dictator down by a combination of covert action, retaliatory air strikes and economic sanctions.

"We do not have a silver bullet," one administration strategist concedes. "But we are going to stay in Saddam's face every way we can until somebody close to him, or the people of Iraq, decide they have had enough." Saddam's survival and his continued capacity for evil four months after losing Ku-

Saddam will probably stop cooperating. At that point, the United States will bomb what is left of the Iragi nuclear system.

achieve irresistible power in world affairs through Desert Storm. The most powerful ruler on earth has decided that he does not have the instruments he needs to bring a militarily defeated for down speedily, despite urgent reasons to do so.

wait underscore that America did not

Many of the limitations Mr. Bush faces in going after Saddam are self-imposed. But other aspects of the attrition strategy reflect By Jim Hoagland

limits imposed on an American president by Congress, by his own military and by foreign partners who bargain their support in return for U.S. promises of restraint.

The new element of the Iraq crisis, now in its 11th month, is Mr. Bush's decision to add the arrow of covert action targeted on ousting Saddam to his oniver. The enduring element is that Mr. Bush is still not prepared

to go all out to destroy Saddam.

The president concluded around May 1 that Saddam was more dangerous and more entrenched than he thought possible after the Desert Storm victory. Mr. Bush was shown evidence at a National Security Council meeting then that Saddam was reconstituting his battered army into an offensive force and hiding ouclear weapons material and missiles.

The president authorized the CIA to begin a covert operation aimed at toppling Saddam, foreign and U.S. sources in touch with the intelligence community suggest.

Bot Mr. Bush's authorization excludes U.S.

involvement in any effort to assassinate Sad-dam, an act that Congress has outlawed. The covert program will concentrate on intelligence gathering, propaganda and the possible supply of money and weapons to Saddam opponents. The initial phase of the CIA effort appears to have been slow and fumbling. The administration openly threatens to use air strikes to protect Iraq's Kurds and to destroy Saddam's remaining nuclear weapon capability. But these threats also fall short of a

commitment to taking the measures needed to get rid of Saddam now. U.S. officials say that get not of Saddam now. U.S. officials say that Mr. Bush and his military commanders are not prepared to commit Special Operations or other ground troops to follow up if air raids once again fail to stop Saddam's nuclear program.

The extent of the U.S. intelligence failure has been exposed by the discovery that Iraq ran has conserved attentions one.

two separate atomic weapons operations. One, somi-secret, was hit during the war, the other, completely secret and indigenously developed, was untouched by American military might.

Saddam's secret scientists were working to produce a bomb within a year as the war began, a high-level defector has disclosed. Mr. Bush rightly points cot that they would have had a chance to meet Saddam's goal if the United States had waited and relied on sanctions to get Saddam out of Kuwait, as some of Mr. Bush's critics suggested. The White House expects Saddam to con-

time his cat-and-mouse game of divulging only as much as he thinks he must to avoid only as macked by U.S. air power. As long as he continues to move atomic equipment around and bury it to avoid discovery by United Nations inspectors, he is not able to

work on developing the bomb.

But Saddam will probably stop cooperat-

ing rather than give up the minimum amount of material be needs for one bomb. At that point, having let international inspection accomplish what it can, the United States will bomb what is left of the Iraqi nuclear system.

Saddam has been put on notice both privately (through King Hussein of Jordan) and pub-licly that renewed attacks against the Kurds in northern Iraq will also trigger new U.S. air. strikes. As they pull back to Turkey, U.S. commanders are telling the Iraqi military not to fly aircraft (including helicopters) north of the 36th parallel or to send troops back into the security zone that U.S. troops have established over the northern third of Iraqi Kurdistan.

That zone has in effect been demilitarized by American fiat and detached from Iraci by American fiat and detached from Iraqi sovereignty. The hardening of the American position against Saddam, clearly communicated to the Kurds by the State Department, has encouraged Kurdish leaders to drag out their bargaining with Saddam. They are unlikely now to meet his terms.

The discovery of the ouclear program and U.S. satellite photographs which disclose that the Iraqis have about 700 hidden Scud rockets show that Saddam does not intend to go quietly. Indeed, he does not intend to go at all. Or togive up his access to the means of war and terror. That is the hard reality that confronts the strategy of trying to topple Saddam with small pushes from different directions. The Washington Post.

Summit: The Grand Plan, Alas, Is Too Good to Be True

N EW YORK —The summitteers will produce a flop this week on the most important issue before them: helping the Soviet

Union transform itself into a democracy and free economy. Despite the careful staging — the reform package that Mikhail Gorbachev will present to the seven leaders of the industrialized world and the goodies they will give him in return — the London agreements will flop in due course. Here is why.

Mr. Gorbachev's list of market reforms will be significant, but not bold enough. That is because neither he nor Boris Yeltsin and the other democratic leaders have dared to tell the Soviet people how long and hard the road to genuine reform will bea decade of deprivation and pain before they can bope for an economic turnaround. The only mandate they have sought from the Soviet people is for relocat without pain, a caroanstance that

does not inspire courageous decisions.

Western leaders, with the exception of the Germans, do not add much realism. They speak as if the Soviets could establish democracy and free markets essentially with their own resources and without substantial Western aid. That is the diplomatic equivalent of baby talk. Odds are that Soviet reforms will fail even with Western aid, but they are certain to fail without substantial aid. Western leaders know this.

George Bush and his fellow summitteers will offer Mr. Gorbachev Band-Aids and baloney. The balooey will be a tasty offer of technicians to advise on converting from defense to

By Leslie H. Gelb

consumer industries and on bringing more farm produce to the cities. The Band-Aids — such as associate membership in the Ioternational Monetary Fund — will belp in designing reforms and triggering private investment to ventures like the Soviet oil industry. But these actions are not nearly sufficient to implant

Soviet reform efforts; they are merely enough for Western leaders to pretend to be doing something consequential.

Yes, it is politically impossible to do more. But that is the G-7 leaders' own fault. They know the horrendous consequences of allowing the Soviet Union to crumble, but they have not made

the case for a big aid program to their own people.

And the case is not easy to make. A single empire from Eastern Europe to the Pacific, whether under the carr or under the Soviets, has mostly meant trouble. Why not just let the empire go to pieces? It would be nice if the new pieces were lemocratic, but who cares, as long as they will be smaller and less threatening to others?

This reasoning amounts to diplomatic nihilism masquerading as hardheaded realism. Nothing could be better for East European democracies than a democratic Soviet federation able to buy their goods and thereby help sustain their democracies, Nothing could be worse for Eastern Europe and the West than a single Soviet empire or even separate republics that are tyranni

cal, poor and ouclear-armed. The West, however, has little chance to prevent a tragic outcome without a carefully designed and substantial aid program. There is such an alternative for Western leaders to grasp and shape. But the idea, known as the Grand Bargain, has been mangled and maligned by people who obviously never bothered to study it.

The Grand Bargain, or perhaps it should be called the Grand

Design, does not seek to prop up the existing Communist regime, but to transform the U.S.S.R. into a federation of mocratic republics with free markets. It does not call for Western aid in return for Soviet promises, but for aid only after Soviet performance of promises. And it makes absolutely clear that aid will be delivered only when and as the Soviets slash-military specifies and sid to Cuba and Agomictan. The idea rests on two practical principles: The best way to

prod political leaders to make unpopular decisions is to let them know in advance, not after the fact, the rewards for faithful performance. And the best way for all to take the first hard steps is by agreeing at the outset to a joint and flexible plan, and not just to play things by ear.

The Grand Design is a set of mutual milestones for the next

six to 10 years. It is a commonsense framework for Soviets and Westerners to work toward a common goal that would otherwise be impossible to achieve. It is, thus and alas, a dream. The New York Times.

'You Can Help Us Most of All if You Help the Soviet Union'

PRAGUE — When I addressed a joint session of the U.S. Congress in February 1990 I made the following remark: "I often hear the question, How can the United States of America help us today? My reply is as paradoxical as the whole of my life has been: You can belp us most of all if you help the Soviet Union on its irreversible but immensely complicated road to democracy."

As a rule I do not quote myself, but recently people have asked, often in anticipation of the summit meeting of the Group of Seven and of the meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev there, whether I still stood by what I said then and what I really meant.

To account for my affirmative answer to the former question I have to answer the latter first.

Too many people took for granted that I meant economie help, which I did oot — that is oot the only belp

I was talking about. I meant that it was in the interests of my country, of Europe and of the whole world to help make the Soviet Union a more free more democratic and more stable place, with the emphasis on democracy. The experience of the postwar period has shown us that oo amount of economie assistance will make a totalitarian country more prosperous unless it is also made more democratic.

At the beginning of 1990 the Soviet Union was still largely undecided about where it was going, and any economic assistance would most likely have gone down the bottomiess drain of bureaucracy, incompetence and corruption. This situation has changed. The democratic forces are trying to organize themselves and to make a radical break with the past. Former Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and colleagues from the democratie camp are the fore-

most representatives of this trend. Progress has also been made in talks about the new union treaty. Although its final shape is still unclear. one thing seems to be certain: The republics and the political and eco-nomic reform they advocate will play an ever more important role. The Russian president, Boris Yeltsin, will hardly have to leave the offices of

Western governments through the back door again.
And, finally, it seems that Mr.
Gorbachev himself is now more committed to reform than ever before.

There should be, however, explicit guarantees that the Soviet Union will not revert to its totalitarian, imperial past and will not threaten other countries in the future.

The situation may present an opportunity for democracy and peace in the world for decades to come.

Needless to say, it also presents a risk should the anti-democratic forces in the Soviet Union prevail once again and use whatever outside assistance might come to bolster their obsolete regime. An evaluation of the opportunity

and the risk shows several things about the nature of assistance to the Soviet Union that could be forthcoming. It should be assistance to the people and to politicians with a democratic mandate, rather than to the bureaucrats. This assistance should be condi-

tional on the Soviet Union clearly showing its willingness not to project its force outside its territory and to let all its neighbors choose their own way, including those republics of the

By Vaclay Havel The writer is president of Czechoslovakia.

present Soviet Union with aspirations to determine their own destiny independently - Larvia, Lithuania and Estonia in particular.

And this assistance should consist of a thousand points of small aid targeted to specific areas of a newly creatbig bulk form of aid designed to support the original pillars of the crum-bing edifice. The decision in each case should depend on the economic ments of a project rather than on the arbitrary will of central planners.

In this connection we come across another paradox. How can one reconcile the obvious need for stability both in Europe and in the Soviet Union with the equally obvious longing of a number of peoples there for emancipation from the central power?

How can one reconcile the stated principle of territorial integrity of states with the equally stated princi-ple of self-determination of nations? And when assistance is discussed. should it be applied in support of the former or the latter principle?

There is oo easy solutioo to this except perbaps more democracy. The trend in democratic countries seems to be toward both integration and differentiation, toward both increasing the identity of the regions and diminishing the importance of the frontiers. Wheo this principle is applied to the vast territory of the Soviet Unioo, it would seem to speak in favor of assisting the most promising areas, the islands of positive deviation which could later spread over the whole area, regardess of its future internal structure.

The question, of course, is what those new areas are and what would be the most adequate form of belp to each of them.

The lack of experience with the transformation of ossified totalitarian regimes into functioning market economies with democratic governments, as well as the size of the country and of the population, make the task almost impossible to solve. Yet some precedents are already there the countries of Central and Eastern Europe that have already embarked irreversibly on the road to pluralist democracy and a market economy.

For 40 years these countries shared the same totalitarian system imposed on them by the Soviet Union. After overthrowing the system in peaceful popular revolutions, they have to cope with the same problems of transformation, privatization and democratization.

Of these countries, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland seem to have made the most progress so far. from the West, these three countries have introduced changes. Most Western analysts now recognize that these countries have every chance of succeeding in their endeavors.

If and when they do, their success will also be an example, model and measuring rod for other countries of the region, including the Soviet Union and the peoples of Yugoslavia, which is undergoing a painful transition toward its new shape.

The economic reform in Czechoslovakia started in earnest on Jan. 1 of this year, 12 months after the victory of democratie forces, with a strong democratic mandate of free elections. On that date most price controls were lifted and the currency

was made convertible, thus opening up the country to market forces. Several weeks later, the first of tens of thousands of small enterprises, services and shops started to be au-tioned off to the highest bidder. Big industries have been made ready for privatization as well. Legislation has been passed to open up the country to foreign investors and to protect Six months later, the first results

are encouraging.

After an initial and expected sharp rise in prices, the month-to-month inflation rate is now less than 2 percent and showing signs of decreasing even further. The currency is stable after the initial devaluation.

Even before privatization proper has started, new joint ventures and stock companies have secured new commercial foreign investments for the country exceeding \$5 billion.
In spite of the government's strict

monetary policies, which include tight wage controls, the government enjoys massive public support. There has been no large-scale social unrest or industrial action. The tripartite talks between the government, the entrepreneurs and the unions have so far managed to acttle amicably all potential sources of conflict. The maority of the population is strongly

mitted to the transformation. The process is now entering its structural and adaptation phase. So industries will have to close, others will have to undergo a costly recapitalization. The unemployment rate, now around 3 percent of the labor force, will rise. It will be in this crucial phase that we shall not be able to do without assistance from the most developed countries in the world.

One form of assistance would seem to be particularly helpful. It would be the opening of trade between the West and Czechoslovakia (and Hungary and Poland) to compensate for the collapse of our traditional markets in the Soviet Union and other countries of the late Comecon

To protect at least in part the still fragile economy and to balance the so far one-sided orientation of Czechoslovakian trade, the opening would have to be asymmetrical, thus favoring Czechoslovakian exports to the West, including the so-called sensitive items such as textiles, steel and agricultural products.

Because of the relatively low competitive value of our goods and limited production capacities, the volume of the exports could never seriously threaten the domestic markets or the balance of trade of Western countries. It is part of our strategy to inte-

grate Czechoslovakia into the family of European nations. By the end of the century we hope to become full members of the European Community. The association agreement that is being negotiated between our country and the EC should envisage our full membership and pave the way for it. It should also reflect the initial asymmetry in our trade exchange and thus open the European markets to

our products. We would welcome a more flexible approach by the Community, giving us access to their markets now, for we will be facing the biggest problems in the transformation process in the very near future.

The competitive atmosphere of the European market will help increase the quality of our goods. The agreement will also open the way for a broad political dialogue and close co-operation with the EC countries, Our friends in Hungary and Po-

land are following the same strategy. We feel we will have a better chance to attain this goal by cooperation with the two countries rather than by competition. Because of our long association

with the Soviet market and because of the similar character of the transformation process, the changes in the Soviet Union present an opportunity and a problem to our economies. The Soviet Union is interested in

buying our goods but does not have the money to pay for it. The resulting drop in trade between the two countries threatens the fragile balance of our economy and has led to a further increase of the Soviet debt to Czechoslovakia, estimated at \$4 billion. Hungary and Poland are experienc-ing similar difficulties.

It would belo the Soviet Union and it would help us if a part of the possible Western credits to the Soviet Union were set aside to finance Soviet payments for our exports to their country. This is basically the idea that Czechoslovakia's foreign minis-ter, Jiri Diensthier, introduced at Harvard University last year. Polish and Hungarian foreign policy experts and economists have voiced their own version of the same idea. Some of the leading Western European banks are studying the possibility of

similar operations. The same principle could be ap-plied to the food aid that the Soviet Union may need. It could help solve the problem of our agricultural sur-pluses without disturbing the balance of the already saturated agricultural markets in the West.

The countries of Central and Eastern Europe should never again be limited in their sovereignty, which includes their right to make their owo security arrangements. The withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Germany and Poland is of primary importance, and there is no

objective need for it to be delayed or slowed down. A negotiated and peaceful departure of the troops is a prerequisite for a full renewal of the sovereignty of the two countries.

Unfortunately, remnants of the old imperial thinking still linger in the Soviet Union, as evidenced by disagreements over security clauses in talks about new bilateral treaties between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, Hun ry and Po-land, and by the so-called Falm doctrine, which bears a sad resemblance. to the infamous Brezhnev doctrine of Soviet intervention to prevent a

retreat from communism. This is all the more anachronistic since Mr. Gorbachev himself takes a more enlightened view of the new treaties, holding that they should be based on the principles of the Paris Charter for the New Europe.

We never accepted the efforts of some Soviet politicians to equate the Warsaw Pact with NATO. For us. NATO constitutes the main pillar of European security, supplemented by other institutions such as the Western European Union and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Enrope. An American presence on the Continent bas been the backbone of the defense of freedom and democracy for 40 years and is, in my yiew, still needed. It presents no threat to the Soviets but rather a guarantee of peace and stability for the whole of Europe, and the Soviets should ac-

cept it as such. I cannot conclude but with yet an-

other paradox. In our painful transition toward a state of affairs that most people in the West consider quite natural. Western countries can indeed help us most of all by helping the Soviet Union on its

way to democracy. At the same time, in the more difficult transformation of the Soviet Union. Western countries can conceivably help it most by helping Czechoslovakia and other countries in Central Europe — to show that it can be done and that it is well worth the effort. The countries of Central Europe can become a center of stability and a source for the diffusion of democratic values and benefits to the

whole post-Communist region. The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: Bastille Day Balls PARIS --- Arrangements for dancing in the streets for the great Fête Day of

the Republic were on a most extensive scale. The most important orchestras were those of the place de l'Opèra, the Bourse and the Rue du Louvre. Round these and in hundreds of other places dancing began at nine o'clock. Thousands of young men and maidens trod the mazy quadrille or whirled round in the entrancing waltz, to the enlivening strains of stringed and wind instru-ments, till daylight sent them home, to dream of their "next merry meeton the Fourteenth of July, 1892.

1916: Shock Over Shark

NEW YORK --- Great excitement has been caused in New York by the appearance of a man-eating shark in New York Bay, less than twenty miles from this city. The shark entered the bay off the coast of New Jersey, devoured one swimmer and

wounded another one. Then seizing a boy of twelve, the shark plunged with him under the water. The body of the boy has not been found. Bathers have deserted the nearby localities.

1941: Slips of the Tongue NEW YORK - From our New

York edition:] Gene McCann, securi-ties dealer, defending himself in the U.S. District Court on a mail-fraud charge, was held in contempt fon July 14] for using the word "darn" twice. In the course of a legal discussion; McCann said: "Judge, you know dam well ..." The court interrupted him and warned against the use of such injudicious language. A shorttime later, while being cross-examined McCann said again, "You know darn well ..." He got no further. Judge Mcrill Otis said, "I see there's nn reason for admonishing you again, and I therefore hold you in contemp of court. I will deal with you at the conclusion of this trial." McCaqu's spologies were in vain.

EUROBONDS

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the economy there, althou analysis said, ln addition he scandal-hit Tokyo stock ma of Japan to succeedly cut its di Germany, however, is likely oming months recause of risin aid Indeed, long-term interest

smally rose Thursday, and con disappointment that the Bunder Sall, the Bundesbank had stre new, economists said. An increa leve brought strong criticism fr in Europe as well as the United What's more, the economy. dowing faster than is widely rea difficult for the government Esstern Germany. Herrmann B BHF Bank in Frankfurt, said h current quarter to lag behind-t After years of pursuing a sing Bundesbank officials "have to price restraint objectives, and pe ations as well." Mr. Chertkow's If there is a coordination pact: the dollar is clearly the key. eco For the Bundesbank, the do marks threatened to worsen the problems, so Friday's setback of

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MONDAY, JULY 15, 1991

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Strong Action on Dollar,

By Tom Buerkle mal Herald Tribune

odds for months over Washington's calls for lower interest rates - appear to have reached a quick agreement to try to cap the dollar and interest rates for the time being. Their newfound unity paid off immediately with the dollar's stuming fall on Friday, but any truce on interest rates is likely to prove fragile and could be shattered as early as next month

That was the view of many economists after the Federal

est rates steady. "It does appear that we have a deal here that they are not going to raise rates to cap the dollar" in return for U.S. agreement to help intervene against the dollar, said Giles Keating, an economist at Credit Suisse First Boston in

to face pressure to raise rates because of inflation.

coming on the eve of the Group of Seven summit meeting in London that begins Monday. But instead of marking any new spirit of cooperation, analysts said the coordinated effort stemmed from a sudden confluence of economic self-interest that

In the United States, short-term interest rates appear to have bottomed now that the economy has started to recover, although long-term rates could fall gradually if inflation keeps declining,

HERE MAY BE SCOPE for lower rates in Japan because the economy there, although relatively huoyant, is slowing, analysts said. In addition, worries over the sharp decline in the scandal-hit Tokyo stock market appear to have led the Bank of Japan to suddenly cut its discount rate two weeks ago, Mr.

Germany, however, is likely to face pressure to raise rates in coming months because of rising domestic inflation, economists said. Indeed, long-term interest rates in the German bond market actually rose Thursday, and could move higher still, because of

Still, the Bundesbank had strong reasons to avoid any rate rise now, economists said. An increase last week almost surely would have brought strong criticism from Germany's trading partners, in Europe as well as the United States, at the summit meeting.

What's more, the economy of Western Germany may be slowing faster than is widely realized, which would make it more difficult for the government to finance the restructuring of Eastern Germany, Hermann Remsperger, chief economist at BHIF Bank in Frankfurt, said he expects German output in the current quarter to lag behind the level of the second quarter, although it will still be ahead of the year-earlier pace.

After years of pursuing a single-minded, anti-inflation policy, Bundesbank officials "have to balance economic growth with

price restraint objectives, and pay attention to political considerations as well," Mr. Chertkow said.

marks threatened to worsen the country's home-grown inflation problems, so Friday's setback of nearly five pfennig was certainly

Washington feared that the dollar's five-month rally would threaten the continued growth of U.S. exports, as well as possibly provoking a German rate increase. Either factor could snuff out the U.S. economic recovery before it takes hold.

As for Japan, a strong dollar could boost domestic inflation while a German rate hike could restrict the Bank of Japan's leeway to prop up the ailing Tokyo stock market with easier

being a German rate increase."

Germany's European partners also must be pleased. The Bundesbank's forebearance enabled Britain to cut interest rates

EUROBONDS

Fragile Truce on Rates

ARIS - The United States, Germany and Japan - at because of pressures in Germany.

Reserve joined European central banks in selling the dollar sharply lower on Friday, just one day after the Bundesbank decided to hold German inter-

Germany is likely

The appearance of economic policy coordination among the major industrial countries could hardly have been more timely,

is likely to prove transitory.

The major countries still "have divergent economic performances and divergent economic priorities," said Paul Chertkow, a currency analyst at Citibank in London.

disappointment that the Bundesbank didn't act decisively.

If there is a coordination pact among the three major countries.

the dollar is clearly the key, economists said.

For the Bundesbank, the dollar's rise above 1.80 Deutsche

Between the big three, there's an emerging tendency to agree on the need to keep the dollar down," said Gavyn Davies, an economist at Goldman, Sachs & Co. in London. "The U.S. is obviously feeling pleased that they've headed off for the time

See BONDS, Page 9

When Apple Computer Inc. an-nounced its all but unthinkable partnership with International Business Machines Corp. carlier this month, some Apple employees covered up the rainbow-colored apple in front of their building with a new logo - also an apple, but one done in the characteristic blue stripes of IBM.

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service CUPERTINO, California

It might have been meant as a protest or merely as a joke. But it was certainly symbolic — Apple is changing its stripes.

The agreement is only one piece, albeit the biggest, of a huge transformation that the personal computer pioneer is undertaking. Long content with being the BMW of the computer industry, supplying fine-ly crafted machines to a relatively small number of fanatic customers, Apple now wants in become a Ford or Toyota, to move into the main-

"The company has decided that it wants to be a major player in the computer industry in the 1990s instead of a niche player," said James R. Groff, managing director of Ap-ple's enterprise system division, in one of a series of interviews in which Apple executives laid out the reasons behind the seeming madness of consorting with a company that has long been considered Apple's polar opposite.

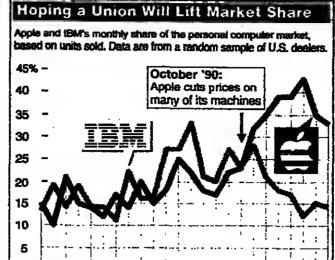
spect, Apple seems to be blasting off in contradictory directions, but the aims are clear: increase market share and survive in an industry going through the early stages of what is expected in be a massive

On the one hand, Apple is trying to broaden its mass appeal with lower-priced computers and even pocket-sized devices that will be something of a cross between a computer and an electronic gadget. Rather than sitting on a desk top, the Apple computer of the future might fit in a pocket, transmit and receive messages by radio waves and respond to spoken commands.

At the same time - and here is where the IBM deal comes in -Apple is trying to turn itself inm a maker of more powerful computers that can fit together in networks capable of handling the computing tasks of corporate America, Instead of being a loner, Apple now wants to join the pack in the auto-mated offices of the future.

ploit its expertise in software and gain the higher profit margins and higher stock market valuation that come from being perceived as a software company.

Its strength is in the operatingsystem software that makes the Macintosh easy to use. In a joint venture with IBM, Apple plans to hardware, though it might have



Apple is also determined to ex- compete with Microsoft in selling more products made for it by other such software.

June '89

Source: InfoCor

Apple also hopes to build its Claris subsidiary, which sells word processors, spreadsheets and other applications programs, into a major vendor of software for other computers as well as Apple's.

But Apple will continue to sell

companies. In particular, the tiny portable devices are likely in be made by Japanese companies, with Apple contributing software and The transformation will be pain-

ful. Aiready, Apple's profits have dipped because it lowered prices on its computers faster than it lowered

its costs. This week, it is expected to say heartlessly, reacted to shrinking report a drop in earnings for the profit margins that shouldn't have June quarter, the third quarter in its financial year, even before a \$100 million or so charge for lay-

offs and restructuring.

Nor is Apple assured of success. The agreement with IBM and the plans for consumer electronics are only statements of intention. It still remains to be seen what products will emerge. And some say Apple, which has basically concentrated on only one product line at a time, is shooting off in too many different directions.

The first branch of the new effort requires a corporate culture like that of a Sony, a company able in quickly innovate, to miniaturize, in sell through mass marketers. The other requires a corporate culture like an IBM, with constant handholding of large customers. It is not elear that both those cultures can exist in the same company, especially one that now has neither.

And in trying in become either a Sony or an IBM, let alone both, Apple risks losing its own soul — the quirky individuality that has made it innovative and has attracted some of Silicon Valley's brightest engineers.

Indeed, the IBM announcement came on the beels of another development that has disillusioned many of Apple's workers — the layoff of 900 people as Apple executives quickly, and some employees

With IBM Linkup, Apple's Strategy Is to Go Mainstream surprised them.

The transition is a big test for John Sculley, Apple chief executive, whose seven-year tenure has consisted, in a sense, of milking revenues from Macintosh, a legacy of the Apple co-founder Steven P Jobs, who left the company in 1985.

With the IBM agreement, the curtain has lifted a bit on what is likely in come after Macintosh: machines that could leave a Sculley stamp on the company, Mr. Sculley, who calls himself the company's chief technical officer, is de-voting his efforts to advanced product development, leaving dayto-day management to two lieuten-ants — Michael H. Spindler, chief operating officer, and Joseph A. Graziano, chief financial officer.

So far, the ruling triumvirate has gotten mixed reviews. Some see a new sense of pragmatism, a willingness to join others rather than rely

"What Sculley and Spindler are trying to do is purge the prima donna attitude at Apple, said Reese Jones, president of Farallon Computing Inc., a maker of computer networking products.

Ed Colligan, general manager of Macintosh products for Radius Inc., a San Jose company that makes video products for comput-

See APPLE, Page 11

Taipei Hits At Japan On Trade

TAIPEI - Taiwan plans to get tough with investment applications from Japan that generate trade surpluses for Tokyo, the official Cen-tral News Agency reported Sunday. Vice Economics Minister Chiang Pin-kung was quoted by the agency as saying the government would

Taiwan cut its discount rate in a bid to spur the economy. Page 9.

reject applications by Japanese businessmen to open trading companies in Taiwan unless they were export-oriented.

There are about 300 Japaneseinvested trading firms in Taiwan Taiwan's trade deficit with Ja-

pan soured to \$7.66 billion in 1990. up from \$6.95 billion a year earlier. The figure is expected to hit \$9 billion this year. Mr. Chiang also said the Eco-nomics Ministry will approve applications by Japanese contractors to invest in the local construction

industry on condition that they agree to transfer technology to their joint-venture partners, Meanwhile, officials said Taiwan's trade surplus with Hong Kong in the first six months exceeded that with the United States

The surples with Hong Kong was \$4.7 billion, up from \$3.03 hillion in the first half of 1990. The surplus with the United States fell to \$3.13 billion from \$4.04 billion.

for the first time.

Universal-Canal Plus Venture Set

By Stephen West Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES - In the latest step in the globalization of Hollywood, Universal Pictures and Studio Canal Plus, the production unit of the largest European pay-television service, have agreed to co-produce films for worldwide distribution.

Canal Plus, with more than 3 million pay-TV subscribers in France as well as joint-venture television services in Germany, Spain and Belgium, has been a regular buyer of film rights from Universal and other Hollywood studios since it was founded in 1984, But the latest deal will give the French company an equity stake in the co-produc-

"They've always been a customer of ours, but what they're doing here is going into production,' said Tom Pollock, Universal studio chief. "There is a process by which we submit projects to each other, and we're partners who share in both the risk and the upside."

Over the long run, the alliance might also provide Universal a partner to ease the way in operating in the post-1992 single European market, which may place significant quotas or trade barriers on U.S. entertainment products. Universal is a unit of MCA inc., which in turn is owned by Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. of Japan.

In the co-production deal, each side is free to choose which projects in participate in, and Canal Plus will co-finance only part of Universal's full slate of releases. Universal will retain theatrical distribution rights in the United States and Canada, and its UIP joint venture with Paramount Communications and MGM-Pathe will distribute overseas except in France, where Canal Plus will hold theatrical rights.

The first film to be co-produced under the deal, "A Bronx Tale," will be the directorial debut of the Academy Award-winning actor Robert De Niro.
To feed the nearly insatiable programming appetite of its pay-TV operations, Canal Plus has spent heavily in Hollywood to assure itself a steady supply of new films. As one Wall Street analyst put it, Canal Plus is "a machine that eats movies and throws off cash flow."

Among its international alliances, the fast-growing company has formed a co-production deal with Carolco Pictures, taking a 5 percent equity stake in the U.S. independent, and has entered a partnership with producer Arnon Milchan's Regency En-terprises and Warner Bros.

Time Warner Alters Offering

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK - Time Warner Inc., seeking to satisfy regulators and quell a shareholder rebellion, said Sunday it would revise its previously announced rights offering

to an underwritten offering that would raise \$2.75 billion. Time Warner said that under the revised terms it would grant rights to purchase about 34.5 million new shares of common stock at a fixed price of \$80 a share to its existing \$4.12% on Friday, at \$89.50, on the stockholders. Shareholders will re-

share they already own.

The decision reverses an original plan to ask shareholders to buy \$2 billion to \$3.5 billion in stock at a price to be determined only after they signed up. The price would have been somewhere between \$63 and \$105, depending on whether some or all of the company's investors subscribed.

Time Warner shares closed down ceive the right to buy 0.6 of a share tors and analysts who follow the

at the subscription price for each share they already own. company attributed the fall to reports of the new offering, which would dilute shareholders' current Time Warner holdings.

The company is seeking to raise cash to pay off some of its nearly \$11 billion in debt, which resulted mostly from Time Inc.'s acquisition of Warner Communications Inc. in 1989.

The new deal would be less lucrative than the previous plan for the investment bankers, who would See TIME, Page 9

stumbled for more than a year in

United eventually solved its op-

erational problems in the Pacific

and the takeover of Pan Am's Lon-

don routes this year has proceeded

American Airlines also has been

aggressive in building up its inter-

national routes, having acquired

the London routes of Trans World

Airlines and having built up its

Kevin Murphy, an airline ana-

lyst for Morgan Stanley & Co., said Delta's takeover of Western Air-

lines in 1986 was well planned and

was done within six months, with

managers melding the new workers

own network in Europe.

taking over the routes.

smoothly.

Brady Sees Growth In U.S. Above 2% In 2d Half of Year

WASHINGTON - Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady said during the weekend that he believed the U.S. economy will expand during the second half at a rate of more than 2 percent.

In an Interview on Cable News Network, Mr. Brady was asked whether he expected growth in the third and fourth quarters of this year to be significantly higher than the weak 2-percent rate some private forecasters are predicting, "1 do," he responded.

The economy contracted at a 2.8 percent rate in the first quarter, the most recent figures available.

Mr. Brady also said that Alan Greenspan, who was recently re-nominated for a second term as Association of America and a forchairman of the Federal Reserve mer Fed governor. Board, ocheved in growth but felt it was necessary to slow the economy

in recent years to reduce inflation. Mr. Brady said he thought the recession was over but that the credit crunch, which has slowed

bank lending, was still a problem. On interest rates, the Treasury secretary said be expected some discussion of rates and economic policies that could help reduce them at the meeting of the Group of Seven major industrial nations in London starting Monday.

"You have to create the conditions to bring them down," he said. when he presents the central bank's to manage the recovery.

semiannual outlook on the U.S.

есопоту. He is expected to tell lawmakers that the recession is over, although it is too early to determine the recovery's strength. He also is expected to tell the House of Representatives' Banking Subcommittee on Monetary Policy

that inflation is under control as the economy crawls out of the recession, which augurs well for lower long-term interest rates. "He will make a strong point of the fact that there is no reason to start with the premise that just because the economy is starting to recover, inflation is going to get worse," said Lyle P. Gramley, chief economist at the Mortgage Bankers

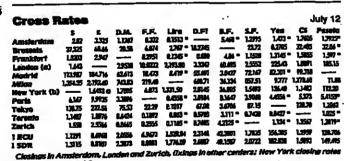
creasing optimism about the U.S.

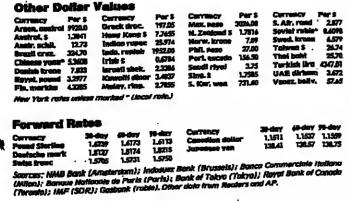
economy in recent statements. "We still do not yet know how rapid the recovery is or the underlying strength of it, but I think it's a pretty safe bet at this stage to conclude that the decline is behind us and the outlook is continuing to improve," Mr. Greenspan said last week after President George Bush announced his renomination as Fed chairman.

The Fed's report, which will be released one day after the White House publishes its midyear review Mr. Greenspan is expected to of the economy on Monday, will give Congress good news Tuesday outline how the central bank plans

CURRENCY RATES

Other Dollar Values





Last Week's Markets

	All figures a Friday	are as of	close o	trading			
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Hurdles Remain on Delta-Pan Am Deal

Other Carriers May Still Make Competing Bids for Some of Airline's Assets

By Agis Salpukas New York Times Service NEW YORK — Although Delta Air Lines now seems poised to end up with the most valuable chunks of Pan American World Airways, other potential buyers could butt in with higher bids for bits and pieces

of the ailing carrier.

Likely contenders include United Airlines, which is in talks with Pan Am to buy its Latin American routes; Northwest Airlines and Jay Pritzker, the Chicago financier. If high bids emerge, for example for the Northeast shottle or some of the routes promised to Delta, the judge overseeing Pan Am's bank-ruptcy case, Cornelius Blackshear, could consider them if it meant a

"Once this package goes to court," said Dan Kasper, an airline consultant with Harbridge House, "everyone is welcome in make competing bids."
Thus Delta faces many uncertainties as it and Pan Am seek court

of Transportation and European governments also are needed for the sale of the international routes. Although there could be pieces that will end up with other carriers, one person involved in the sale of Pan Am's assets said it was highly

months," said the person, who did not want to be identified. chance the unsecured creditors

quent-flier program and allow sale. them to transfer miles earned on Pan Am to Delta's program.

"Those folks can relax," he said. He said Delta would continue to run the shuttle on a full schedule

It seems unlikely that there would be any

higher return to creditors. some changes, which it has tried on its bourly service between Los Angeles and San Francisco. He did

approval to buy Pan Am's European routes, the shuttle and 45 air-Approvals from the Department

unlikely that there would he any big changes.

"Everybody has already circled around these assets for weeks and

He added that there was a good would support the Delta deal because their representatives participated in the negotiations. Ronald W. Allen, chairman of the opportunity to join Delta's fre- person involved in the Pan Am huge Pacific network in 1986 but The quick agreement by Delta to buy so many routes, which include

destinations in Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, Africa and Asia, was uncharacteristic of the airline's and that Delta might want to make management.

big changes in the purchase agreement with Delta. Everybody has already circled around these assets for weeks and months, said one person involved in the sale.

not go into detail.

"The key to this really is good airplanes and friendly service," he moved quickly. It bought Pan Am's The 6,000 workers that Delta plans to hire from Pan Am will **ADVERTISEMENT**

to ground crew workers, he said.
"It's always a challenge to take a step like this," he added. "You try to avoid the big mistakes." Mr. Kasper, the consultant and an expert on international aviation. said there should not be much of a problem with the various foreign governments because under its air agreements, the United States has the right to designate what carrier it

include every category, from pilots

from a weak Pan Am to a strong Delta to get some new rights for their own carriers. While United appears to have the inside track on acquiring the Latin American routes, another possibility is that Pan Am will keep Delta, said the airline planned to them and continue to operate as a offer members of Pan Am's fre-much smaller carrier with the help

He said some governments might

want to use the change of carriers

wants to fly the routes.

quent-flier program, Worldpass, of an investor, according to the

Led by Mr. Allen, Delta has been cantious in expanding overseas, taking over 13 years in build up service to 12 cities in Europe and a few flights to Asia. United, on the other hand, has plenty of executives to handle this

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into Delta's system. "They only move when the chips are in their favor," he said. "They don't overspend. They certainly haven't on this deal. Delta has

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Compiled by Laurence Desvilettes

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"On balance we have a compa document," he said. Mr. Baker said, "There was bed a faith negotiations on both side a negotiations, but negotiation." hard regonations but regolator

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genuine and serious, substitute
concerns, we would have downly

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both have ever sed determined to complete the tresh, and be pear airros: 10 sears in the main But. 51: Bush said Sunday 4. are not going to make a deal ope

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Gorbachev To Seek Aid In Reducing Arms Output

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agent Maconstan a Greek यस्तित्वर स्टाय सामान्त्रशास्त्र छोड munus Pari, Craval Craes Said - APT-TV that ones defense falliner it aff - ner ner ner ende والتفايية فيهرون والمراد ومروح وين APPEARED OF At the Table In Street Miles

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Dollar Weakness Could Curb Bonds By H. J. Maidenberg New York Times Service NEW YORK -The big drop in

the dollar on Friday eroded gains in U.S. Treasury securities, and a belief that the currency could weaken further may weigh on bond prices this week, analysts said. Uotil the dollar collapsed, evidence that the economy is still weak buoyed prices of Treasury and other fixed-income securities

basically unchanged core producer prices, and it did. The overall Producer Price Index for June, includ-

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

sectors, actually dropped by threetenths of a percent. The market also was pleasantly two-tenths of a percent.

on Friday. The debt market had expected

ing the volatile food and energy

surprised by a drop in retail sales of But dealers said that the early

BONDS: Unity on Capping Dollar (Continued from first finance page)

by a half point on Friday to 11 percent, and most economists expect France to cut short-term rates by a quarter point in

coming weeks. The good feelings may not last long, though, German inflation The state of the s is expected to rise above 4 percent in July, because of tax hikes, and is likely to be between 4 and 4.5 percent early next year when major unions return to the table for wage talks, Mr. Remsperger said. The Bundesbank can't consider easing policy before then, he said, and may even have to raise rates if the dollar regains strength, he said. Mr. Davies said he would be surprised if rates are not increased in August or September after Helmnt Schlesing-

er takes over as president of the central bank. As for the doilar, Mr. Keating said its failure to break above 1.84 DM last week means it is likely to head lower. But Citibank's Mr. Chertkow said that with the U.S. economy gaining steam and Germany slowing down, the dollar has nowhere to go hut up. He sees it reaching 1.90 DM in the next three months and 2.10 in the

"Intervention led by the Bundesbank is a sign of weakness" in the German economy and currency, he said.

State Is to Take Over Mutual Benefit In Biggest Seizure of a U.S. Insurer

By Albert B. Crenshaw Washington Post Service

Terms

Interest will be 1/2 over 6-month Libor unal 1993 and 10%

Over 6-month Libor for Swiss francs. Nancallable. Fees 1 1/4.
Denominations \$10,000. (Samuel Mantagu & Co.)

Semionruolly. Collable at 97.0699 from 1992, Feet 112%. Denominations \$100,000. (Chase Investment Bartl.)

Reoffered at 98.70. Nancoflable. Fungible with outstanding issue, ranking total to \$600 million. Fees 116%. Denominations \$10,000. (Nomera Int L)

Reoffered at 98.13. Noncalable, Fees 21/%. Denominations £10,000. (Bardays de Zoeta Wedd.)

Noncellable. Fees 0.25%, (Crédit Commercial de France.)

ally. Noncollable. Feat 0.625%. (Bardays de Zoem

8½ 101.305 100.20 Reoffered at 99.93. Noncolloble. Fee: 14th (Swess Bank

Noncofloble, Fees 0.625%, Der Warburg Securities.]

99.49 100.35 Noncollable. Fees 0.325%, (BNP Capital Markets.)

1995 9% 101.475 100.00 Reoffered of 100.075, Noncollable, Fees 196%, (Credit Susse First Boston.)

1994 101/s 99.85 99.95 Noncollable, Fungable with outstanding issue, coming total to C\$250 million. Ress 0.25%, (Goldman Sachs Int'L)

101.95 100.20 Noncellable, Fees 14%, (Hambres Bank.)

10% 99.65 97.95 Noncollable. Fungible with outstanding issue, rasing total to 750 million knonor. Fees 14%. [Svenska let'l.]

101.40 99.95 Reoffered at 99.85. Noncollable, Fees 1%% (ScohaMcLead.)

99.95 100.05 Noncolloble. Fees 0.35%. (UBS---Phillips & Drew Securities.)

Nancallable, Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable

Noncollable. Each \$10,000 note with two warrants exerce-able into company's shares at 3,578 yen per share and at 139.40 yen per dollar. Fees 244%, (Yamaichi Int'i Europe.)

into company's shares at 1,446 yen per share and at 139,80 yen per dollar. Fees 23/%. (Nikto Securities Europe.)

Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 1,394 year per share and at 139,80 year per dollar, Fees 25%. (Nomura Int'l.)

Noncollable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable

into company's shares of an expected 25% premium. Fees 25%, Terms to be set July 18, (Nomore Int'l.)

Collable at 107½ in 1995, Convertible at Aus\$3.70 per share, a 11,45% premium. Fees 2½%, [Margan Stanley Int].]

Noncollable, Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable

Into company's shares at an expected 215% premium. Fees 214%, Terms to be set July 15, (Nikko Securites Europe.)

Nancallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable

into company's shares at 718 year per share and at 139.40 year dollar, Fees 24%. (Dolwa Europe.)

Noncollable, Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable

into company's shares at 913 yen per share and at 139.40 yen per dollar. Fees 254%. [Daiwa Europe.]

cible into company's shares at an expected 24% premium. Fees 24%. Terms to be set July 15. (Yamaschi ke'l Europe.)

Noncollable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable

98.75 Nonceficible. Each \$10,000 note with two warrants exercis-oble into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium, Fees 2½%. Terms to be set July 17. (Yamaichi Int'i Europe.)

99.50 Noncollable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable

98.63 Noncotable, Each 5.000-mark note with five warrants exercis-

99.75 Noncellable. Each 5,000-mark note with five war ranks exercisable into company's shares of an expected 214% premium. Fees 216%. Terms to be set July 18. (Niklas Bank Deutschland.)

into company's shares at 3,362 yen per store and at 139,80 yen per dollar. Fees 2%%. (Namura Int'l.)

Noncollable. Each \$5,000 note with one worrant exercisable into company's shares at 1,405 yen per share and at 139.65 yen per clotter. Fees 24%. (Nomura Int'l.)

into company's shares of an expected 25/% premium. Fees 25/%. Terms to be set July 15. (Daiwa Europe.)

Noncoloble, Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable

ofter April 1992 into company's shares at 27,250 wan per share, a 5,60% premium, and at 731,41 wan per dollar. Fees 214%. (Baring Brothers.)

able into company's shares at an expected 24% premium. Feas 24%. Terms to be set July 16. (Mildio Bank Deutschland.)

Noncollable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercis-

able into company's shares at an expected 21/7% premium. Fees 21/7%. Terms to be set July 16. [Normana Bank Deutsch-

Semionarually, Collable in 1996. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to £178 million. Each £5,000 band with one warrant exercisable into company's shares. Band proad at 99%, or £2,962.50, and warrant at 17.65, or £882.50. Fees

Noncollable. Convertible into shares of Costo Cracere at 2,000 fire each, a 5,20% premium. Fees 21/5%, (Banca Euromobiliare.)

nomic data were soon lessened by other considerations. Not only did

the dollar fall sharply, and thus make dollar-denominated invest-

ments less attractive, but prices of

oil products and other basic com-

modities had a sudden and sharp

lovestors in fixed-income securi-

ties fear inflation and anything that

could stimulate it, such as an im-

proving economy, because this usu-

ally leads to higher interest rates on newer debt offerings, making yields and values of existing issues less

"The bond market was so sure

the core June Producer Price Index

would be flat, which it was, that it

ignored bad news signaled by the

big drop in the latest week's initial

claims for anemployment insur-

ance reported the day before," said

Steven R. Ricchiuto, chief financial

economist at Barclays de Zoete

As for rumors that the Federal

Reserve was about to ease interest

rates further, Mr. Ricchiuto said

they originated in the foreign ex-

change market and were dismissed

out of hand by participants in the Treasury securities market.

lar's value against the mark and

other key currencies was very real

and it weighed on the bond mar-

ket," he added.

But the sharp drop in the doi-

Wedd Securities Inc.

that the government would report rally in bonds set off hy the eco-

101.00 Nancallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 25% premium, Fees 25%. Terms to be set July 15, [Daiwa Europe.]

\$300 - 1995 41/4 100 99.00 Noncollable. Each \$10,000 note with two warrants exercis-

Noncollable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exe

1034 102.05 99.45 Noncollable. Fungible with outstanding size, raising total to C\$150 million. Feet 196%. (Hambros Bank.)

Reoffered at par. Calleble at par in 1993. Fees 2%, ions \$10,000. (Summormo Finance Int?).]

WASHINGTON - After a rush cash. New Jersey insurance officials said Saturday they expect to take over Mutual Benefit Life In-surance Co., the 18th-largest U.S.

insurer, as early as Monday. With more than \$13.5 billion sets and 400,000 policyholders, Newark-hased Mutual Benefit would be the largest insurer in U.S. history to be taken over by regulators, underscoring the recession's impact on investments that are the economic underpinnings of most

life-insurance companies. Mutual Benefit's problems highlight two of the most important problems facing the insurance industry today: real-estate values and policyholder runs.

About 45,000 of Mutual Benefit's policyholders live in New Jersey, one of the few states that does not have a fund to protect customers of failed insurance companies.

surance and annuities. Mutual Benefit is considerably larger than Executive Life Insurance Co. of California, which was the biggest U.S. insurance failure ever when it collapsed in April.

But whereas Executive Life had

problems stem from losses on its \$5 billion in real-estate investments by policyholders to withdraw their Declining values of commercial property coupled with mortgage loan defaults have left the company with only about \$500 million to

cover claims, officials said. Mutual Benefit had been hoping

Real-estate losses and a run by policyholders are seen forcing a state takeover.

company to try to get their money.

A New Jersey insurance official called Mutual Benefit "a textbook example" of a run on a basically (Metropolitan Life) to its knees," even though they are two of the

But whereas Executive Life had company rating agency, downgrad-invested heavily in high-risk, high-Police Storm Steel Factory

cess, and Japanese negotiators have

resisted any efforts to hreak up those relationships. American offi-

cials maintain that they are essen-

rially exclusive relationships that

the abuse of power by "influential"

firms, defined as those with a mai

ket share of greater than 10 percent

or a position as one of the top three

firms from using their "dominant position" to force elients to shun

competitive goods, no matter how

low the price or how high the quali-

ty. They say manufacturers must

oot prevent their dealers from han-

dling competing lines, or cut off dealers that offer discounts on their

They also prevent big retailers

from using their "dominant bar-

gaining positioo" to return unsold

goods to suppliers under some cir-

cumstances. Because most unsold

goods are returned in Japan, there

are rarely sales to clear out old

and convenience stores.

In addition, retailers are barred

For example, the rules prohibit

suppliers or dealers in a market.

SEOUL - About 1,000 riot police led by a fire truck stormed a

steel factory in the city of Ansan outside Seoul early Sunday to end a two mooth-long strike, police said. A police spokesman said 24 workers were arrested when the police moved in to end the strike and workers' occupation of the Samyang

To End Strike in Korea

Metal Co., one of South Korea's leading steelmakers. The spokesman said strikers resisted strongly, hurling gasoline bombs and rocks at police. One striker was injured when he fell from the roof of a factory building while trying to flee from police, he said.

Earlier Sunday, riot police arrested 11 unionists who had staged a sitdown protest in the house of the company president in southern Seoul, the spokesman said.

The arrested workers were among 180 unionists of the Ansan factory who had been on strike and had crippled operations since May 13, when oegotiations with management for higher wages broke down, a Samyang spokesman said.

The company spokesman said six union activists were still staging a protest on top of a water-supply tower in the factory.

JAPAN: A Call for Competition

hlock a firm from doing business put foreign firms at a disadvantage.

Most of the new rules deal with

one another's stock to cement a

business relationship. The new rules say that the stock holding is fine — but that it cannot be used to

with a competitor of the stockhold-

Just how much difference these

rules will make is a matter of con-

siderable debate. Traditionally

Japanese business is not regulated

hy laws but hy informal "guid-

ance," arising from talks with gov-crament ministries and other en-

forcement officials. Moreover,

many business practices in Japan

— including price-setting — take place with little or oo prior discus-

sion. It is generally understood

here, for example, that price wars

cut everyone's profits. As a result,

there are relatively few companies

willing to hreak ranks and sell con-

Japanese newspapers and con-

sumer advocates have embraced

the new regulations. "It is time for the FTC, which has been criticized

- not only at home but even

abroad —as a watchdog that never bites, to take action," the Asahi

Shimbun said in an editorial on

Friday, referring to the Fair Trade

Commission. In a statement issued

it hoped the commission would

the new rules.

business partner.

sumer goods at a deep discount.

to ride out its problems, but reports

in New Jersey newspapers last week about its problems sent panicky policyholders flocking to the

The company writes health and accident policies as well as life insound company, something that "could bring a Prudential or a Met country's strongest insurers.

A. M. Best Co., an insurance-

yield junk bonds, Mutual Benefit's Still viewed its claims-paying abili-

[Officials at Mutual Benefit have been actively looking for a wealthy partner who would infuse fresh capital into the company, The New York Times reported.

"The real estate problem is not going to take this company over the edge," said Stephen J. Carlotti, chief operating officer, in an interview last week. "This is a situation that can be managed."

But even if Mutual Benefit can be stabilized and rehabilitated a decision to seek state protection could deepen consumer worries. There is a fear out there about the security of insurance policies, of pensions and of annuities," said Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum.]

In Face-Off With U.S.

BEIJING —China has warned the United States that the Chinese market would be closed to U.S. goods if Washington cancels Beijing's trade privileges.

Beijing Ups the Ante

"China has made its best efforts but is also prepared to take the worst to come," a commentary in the People's Daily newspaper said

"What's the worst to come? It can't be worse than going back to the situation before the two countries established diplomatic relations (in 1979) or even worse, going back to that before 1972."

In 1972, President Richard Nixon became the first U.S. ehief executive to visit China.

The U.S. House of Representatives approved a resolution on Wednesday overturning President George Bush's extension of China's most-favored-nation status for a year. The vote was regarded as symbolic because the Senate was not expected to reject MFN status. The House also approved legislation attaching conditions to MFN

renewal that would require improvement in China's human-rights practices and assurances on outlear and missiles exports and other ssues. Similar legislation is pending in the Senate.

Mr. Bush has asked for unconditional extension of MFN status.

Taipei Cuts Rate to Spur Investment

TAIPEI - Taiwan will cut its discount rate by 0.375 percentage point to 7.375 percent, effective Monday, in a bid to spur the island's economy and boost domestic investment, according to the central bank governor, Samuel Shieh.

"We want the cut oot only to be a signal, but also as effective and useful to the market rates," Mr. Shieh said at a news conference on Saturday.

The readjustment was the first since Aug. 22, 1989, when the central bank raised its discount rate to 7.75 percent from 5.5 percent. The rate is charged on 5.29 percent in 1990.

commercial bank borrowings from the central bank's discount window.

The move followed escalating calls by members of parliament and businessmen for moves to spur dwiodling investment and boost the current business expansion, economists said.

Private domestie investment fell about 6 percent in the first half of 1991, compared with a drop of 8.88

percent for the whole of 1990, he said. Taiwan's gross oational product, buoyed by rising exports and industrial production, is expected to rise by 7 percent this year, up from an eight-year low of

Manila Less Optimistic on Inflation

MANILA — The Philippines is adjusting its end-of-1991 inflation rate projection upward to 11 percent from 9.5 percent, Central Bank Governor Jose Cuisia said Sunday.

The upward revision resulted from an anticipated cut in oil prices charged to domestic consumers, which would put an additional burden on the national government and in turn put pressure on interest and inflation rates, Mr. Cuisia said.

The inflation rate averaged 19 percent last month and is expected to average between 14 percent and 17 percent this year.

Finance Secretary Jesus Estanislao said the government could "at most" afford an average reduction of 50 centavos (less than two U.S. cents) per liter, far short of demands for a five peso (18 U.S. cents) price

world, central bank officials said Sunday. The officials attributed the drop to the depreciation of the Deutsche mark and the yen.

Alan Epstein, a Disney vice pres- lic being asked to pay for a project

would have "a broad heoefit of Euro Disneyland under con-

throughout the recreation area of struction near Paris, found the

Anaheim, throughout north Or- French government willing to help

ange County and throughout the with similar transportation im-

ramps, but were turned down, according to a source familiar with the preject.

tween Euro Disneyland and the ocw north-Atlantic bigh-speed TGV rail line.

Figures as of close of trading Friday, July 12.

WALL STREET REVIEW

NYSE Most Actives

NYSE Sales

NYSE Diaries

This Wk Lest Wi

Total for week Week and Year and Two years and Jan 1 to date 1998 to date

Disney officials had asked the ing a low-interest \$960 million loan

Despite strong support from the

among some who object to the pub-

Disney, which owns 49 percent

provements. In addition to provid-

AMEX Most Actives

AMEX Sales

AMEX Diaries

tional cost of 6 billion pesos for the government, Mr. Estanislao said. Any rollback to pre-Gulf war price levels would

higher unemployment, pressure on the exchange rate and a reduction of foreign-assisted projects that oeed local funding, Mr. Estanislao warned. The central bank had been hesitant to lower interest

result in foreign exchange losses of \$900 million,

rates before nowbecause of fears of stimulating another stock-price bubble, economists said. Share prices rose on the Taiwan Stock Exchange oo

Saturday in response to oews of the cut. The market's eighted price index rose 85,13 points, or 1,6 percent, Meanwhile. Taiwan's foreign-exchange reserves dropped to \$72.15 billion at the end of June from \$73.8 billion in May, but they remain the highest in the

Even the lower amount will translate into an addi-

Disneyland Seeks Aid to Expand

whole I-5 Corridor."

the project.

The transportation plans are

WASHINGTON - In oeed of part of Disney's proposal to ex- five House Democrats, all of whom cash to belp finance part of their pand its Anaheim theme park by have received Disney contribumassive Anaheim, California, expansion plans, Disneyland officials adding new hotels and an attrac- tions, the plan has raised concern tion to be named Westcot. are asking U.S. taxpayers to pay ident, said the company felt justi-fied in seeking public aid because gle private enterprise. hundreds of millions of dollars to help them out

Disney Development Co. has the transportation improvements persuaded five key California Democrats to urge the U.S. House of Representatives to allocate \$395 millioo in federal highway fonds for transportation improvements needed for the expansion.

Although a precise breakdown of the spending plan was unavailable, the money would be used on specific improvements, such as the off the site and will huild a link becial exits from Interstate 5 leading directly to a new parking complex, new carpool lanes on 1-5 and the parking complex itself.

The freeway exits alone are estimated at \$80 million.

Euromarts At a Glance

Eurobond Yields

U.S. S. 8 yrs & over U.S. S. S to 7 yrs U.S. S. less thom 5 yrs Pounds starting, less thom 5 yrs Franch france, less thom 5 yrs ligi, lire, less then 5 yrs Denish krang, less then 5 yrs luxury goods have been trying to Perhaps the most controversial send their goods here, if they can find a distributor. Often, the Japa-

a company to sell its stock holdings imported goods are fakes. Or they in another firm "where it is consid-contend that the equipment could

a violation" of Japan's Anti-Monopoly Act. The ruling brought an immediate protest from Keidanimports goods, or allege that they ran, the organization of Japan's are fake in order to dissuade dealbiggest businesses, which said that ers from carrying them. it hoped the commission would The commission said it would set use caution" before ordering any up a new "prior consultation" sysfirms to divest their holdings in a tem to allow companies to seek a usiness partner.

In fact, any such effort would pending decisions. The consulta-Cadel most likely touch off a political tion" results will be published, the storm here. The Japanese consider commission said, adding that it the keiretsu relationships one of the would also establish a "complaint keys to the country's economic suc- section" for foreign firms.

U.S. Treasury Bonds

July 12
Close
Bid Ask Yield Yield
100 wz 108 wz 6.56 7.03
99 zz 99 zzz 7.91
100 wz 100 wz 10.5 wz 6.56
100 wz 100 wz 8.14
8.22
98 wz 98 wz 8.26
8.33
108 zz 108 dz 8.40
8.47
96 wz 96 wz 8.44
8.49 | Close | Clos Source: Solomon Inc.

Tax Exempt Bonds Sond Bayer 29-Band Index 7.17 % Mancy Market Funds 544 Bank Mesey Market Accounts Best Role Madie: 18663 12% Herné Mortenge, FHLB everage 7.44 %

BusinessWeek

This week's topics:

o Alan Greenspan: Four More Years O Time Warner's Angry Shareholders O The Rich Friends of Carlos Salinas O Hong Kong Gets An Airport O Apple and IBM Say Teamwork?

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(Continued from first finance page) In the new plan, Salomon Brothalso be required to back it with ers Inc. would put up as much as \$1 billion of its own capital and play their own money. the most prominent role, according Shareholders had complained about the projected \$150 million to an investment banker. Merril

TIME: New Money-Raising Plan

mits the trade commission to order nese companies maintain that the

ered occessary to do so to eliminate not be repaired in Japan.

investment bankers would have received under the earlier plan. Under the new arrangement, they will receive a base payment of

about \$55 million plus other, more limited fees, and they will have to buy any unsold stock. The irony is that the bankers are now taking more risk and get-ting paid a whole lot less," said a structure in one of the largest

transaction but not involved in it. The uncertain pricing of the original offering raised objections from firm. "It is an embarrassment to shareholders and the U.S. Securi- the company and to the investment ties and Exchange Commission.

banking team." Time Warner's shares, which were trading in the \$117 range in May, have fallen sharply since the ment System, an institutional inannouncement of the original plan

Lynch and Goldman, Sachs would also lead the offering, Goldman had decided not to take part in the initial deal. Some critics of the initial offer-

ing said Time Warner's reversal is a major setback for the company. The company made a major

banker who was familiar with the equity offerings ever attempted," said Bert Denton, president of Providence Capital, an investment Providence represents the Cali-

fornia Public Employees Retirevestor that owns I percent of Time Warner's stock. (NYT, Reuters)

from forcing suppliers to make frequent deliveries in small lots at no extra cost, a practice of many food Some of the strictest new rules last week, the commission said it cover "parallel imports," the imwas committed to "take vigorous portation of goods that are already measures" against any violations of available in Japan. Many makers of

Denish kruna, less the ECU, 5 yrs & over ECU, 5 to 7 yrs Cm. 2, less thon 5 yrs Aus. 2, less thon 5 yrs Yes, 5 to 7 yrs Yes, 5 to 7 yrs **Weekly Sales**

5 Mars, 5 Most 444.00 804.50 1.250.70 2.014.50 6.50 — 22.51 — 85.00 179.10 55.00 151.00 5.775.20 2.346.04 10,102.50 4,045.00 4,007.00 4,007.00 17,407.70 4,271.90 \$ Need 5 Moed 4919.70 12:50.36 10,774,50 17,714,70 195.30 475.90 568.90 389.00 2372.90 964.80 3,754.90 2,722.20 5,675.30 3,698.80 3,740.90 13,462.20 17,447,70 12,152.50 23,544.80

Libor Rates July 12 3-month 5 3/14 9 3/16 Destrohe mark 5 15/16
Penal steriles 11%
Franch from 7 19/14
ECU 5%
Yes 7½ 11 1/16 97/14

U.S. Consumer Rates July 12

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Page 10	INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, JULY 15, 1991	STOCE STOCE
NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET OTC Consolidated trading for week : Soles in Net	See 16 Lot Con On All 1997 A 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Ye Fores
OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, July 12. Soles in Net Biomet 4 15% 14 15 190 6½ 5% 6½ + % 1005 High Low Close Chipe Biomet 6 1005 High Low Chipe Biomet 6		mstericus Stock Exchai mansterdam Stock Exchai mansterdam Stock Exchai mansterdam Stock Exchai mansterdam Stock Exchai
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***CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPTIONS** To Seek Aid In Reducing Arms Output

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United States countered some of Amsterdam the pessimism by offering the hope The Amsterdam Stock Exchange of better profits for German com-

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Total turnover reached 4.9 bil-

totaled 6.4 billion guilders with 2.1

In more quiet trading, the DAX indicator coded last week at

1,644.76 points to show a gain on the week of 25.85 points, or 1.59

percent. The Commerzbank index

rose 18.7 points, or 0.97 percent, to

ic situation in Eastern Germany

OTC Consolidated trading for week

ended Friday, July 12.

Figures as of close of trading

Friday, July 12.

2015¹2 2510¹2

794

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Figures as of close of trading

Option & price Colls

Option & price Calls

Friday, July 12.

(Continued)

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AMERICAN EXCHANGE OPTIONS

The stabilization of the econom-

billion equities.

Frankfurt

1.944.2 points.

CBS all-share index closed last week unchanged from the previous Friday on 197.0, and volume re-The volume of trading on the eight German markets totaled 26.81 billion Deutsche marks, compared with 25.4 billion DM in four hon guilders of which 24 billion days trading the previous week. was equities. The previous week it Shares sensitive to changes in in-

terest rates continued to be weak. as investors wait to see if the central Bundesbank would increase rates. Car shares were down, par-ticularly BMW which lost 20 DM on the week, ending at 485.5 DM.

Hong Kong

The Hang Seng Index closed last week at a record high of 3,915.17, up from 3,892 in seven days of

After two days of consecutive and the first signs of recovery in the drops, the market performed

199 | Healthing | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 19

strongly on Friday with the index gaining 13.25 points before the noon close. Buying sentiment continued through the afternoon ses-

sion to push the index to its highest since the collapse of October 1987. Dealers said, however, that institutional buyers remained cautious after the consolidation, waiting to see whether Washington would extend most-favored-nation trading status to China, which met obsta-

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For the first time in three weeks shares rose above the 2,500-point level only to be sold off again as the much anticipated 0.5 percent cut in

British interest rates materialized. The FT-SE 100 index closed up on the week at 2,497.4 points, having gained 14.2 points. The FT-30 last week, with the CAC top 40-

Sales in Net 188s High Low Close Chips

otion & price Colls .

Puts

index gained 14.2 points to close at 1 975

Banking stocks were slightly easier as they may have to pay £200 million to compensate clients of the collapsed BCCI bank,

Milan

The Milan market's MIB index ended last week slightly down at 1,103 points from 1,109 the previcles in the House of Representa-

ons week.

Daily trading value fell more heavily from 127 billion lire the previous week to 80 billion lire last week. On Monday and Friday it was only 75 billion lire. The number of shares traded varied between 25 million and 32 million shares.

The Paris Bourse rose 1.8 percent

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Soles les High Low Close Chips

share index closing at 1,754.29 points against 1,723.14 seven days

But while the index moved away from the psychologically important 1,700 level cheered dealers, trading was still quiet with daily volume of between 1.2 billion francs and 1.6 billion francs.

Singapore

Singapore share prices edged down last week as investors stayed on the sidelines in the absence of positive leads.

The Straits Times industrial index, the key market barometer, closed the week off 7.90 points or 0.53 percent at 1,468.75.

Tokvo

a sizable gain with the Nikkei Stock Average recovering to the 23,000-

The key market barometer closed the week at 23,137.78 Friday for a 239.44 point, or 1.04 percent weekly advance. It was the first gain in four weeks.

The composite Tokyo Stock Price Index of all stocks listed on the market's first section also chalked up a 22.30-point gam to end the week at 1,805.53.

Zurich

Technical reasons rather than renewed confidence caused the one percent rise on the Zurich stock

exchange last week, dealers said. The Swiss Performance Index closed at 1,115.9 against 1,103 at the end of the previous week. The Tokyo shares last week defied SBS index gained 7.5 percent and the Big Four stock scandal, posting closed at 628.8.

Albania Considers Economic Zones

TIRANA (Reuters) — The change-minded coalition government of Albania is considering setting up free economic zones to stimulate foreign investment, Prime Minister Ylli Bufi said.

Mr. Bufi, who met officials in the western town of Kavaja on Saturday,

BUSINESS BRIEFS

HAMBURG (Reuters) — The German federal deficit is likely to soar to 136.8 billion Deutsche marks (\$75 billion) oext year — far above

Bonn's official prediction of 49.4 billion DM, the oews magazine Der

Der Spiegel, made available ahead of Monday publication, said a government interim report showed Bonn's 1992 deficit would total 54.8 billion DM, instead of 49.4 billion. It would jump to 136.8 billion DM when other items not included in the budget, such as deficits of the

Spiegel said. No comment was available from the Finance Ministry.

privatization agency Trenhand and unity fund, were added, it said.

Soaring German Deficit Forecast

said their town would be included in one of these zones, according to a local television report. Free zones would allow foreign companies to operate in Albania with a favorable tax, customs and legal framework.

Peugeot Chief Threatens to Resign

PARIS (Reuters) - The chairman of Peugeot SA, Jacques Calvet, said in an interview with Japanese television station NHK he will resign if the French government does not move to toughen the European Community's stance in automotive negociations with Japan, Liberation, a Paris

daily, reported.

Mr. Calvet has been among the most vocal French industrialists opposing greater access for Japanese manufacturers to the French market after 1992. The Peugeot chief has previously said he wants Japanese car imports frozen at their current levels, now slightly more than 11 percent of the EC market, until 2,003.

Belgian Growth Seen Rising to 2.8%

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Growth in Belgium's gross domestic product is expected to accelerate to 2.8 percent in 1992 after slowing to 1.9 percent this year, the government Planning Bureau said in an economic study. The forecast, reported by Belgian media on Saturday, is more optimistic than the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's prediction last month of 2.3 percent growth for the country next year. Gross domestic product grew 3.7 percent last year, according to the Planning Bureau, and 3.5 percent according to the OECD.

Commonwealth Float Finds Buyers

SYDNEY (Reuters) - The 1.29 billion Australian dollar public float of the government-owned Commonwealth Bank has received strong support from institutions and stockbrokers who have committed to

underwrite the issue, the sponsoring broker said.

The institutions have committed themselves to up to 55 percent of the issue, the brokers have committed themselves to up to 25 percent of the issue, so on that basis alone the issue was a great success," said Terry Campbell, managing director of J.B. Were and Son,

The government is selling 239.3 million new shares to the public at 5.40 dollars each or about 30 percent of the bank's capital.

Japan Reports Say 229 Firms Paid Off

TOKYO - Japan's top four securities firms paid 124.6 billion yen (\$900 million) to 229 companies to cover their losses in stock transactions, local news reports said.

Nomura Securities Co., the world's largest brokerage, paid 25.6 billion yen to 49 companies and Nikko Securities Co. gave 33.3 billion yen to 59 firms, the Asahi Shimbun newspaper and Kyodo News Service reported Saturday, quoting financial sources.

Daiwa Securities Co. paid 21.8 billion yen (\$156 million) to 55 companies and Yamaichi Securities Co. paid 43.9 billion yen (314 million dollars) to 66 companies.

The Big Four firms have declined to give the names and the number of corporate clients whose losses they compensated in the major stock market scandal that has rocked Japan in recent weeks. The former Nomura president, Yoshihisa Tabuchi, told major Japanese newspapers Friday he was ready to disclose details of the scandal if he were summoned before parliament.

"I will disclose what I know if I am called," Mr. Tabuchi, who resigned last month in the wake of the scandal, was quoted as saying.

There have been calls from opposition parties and individual investors that Mr. Tabuchi testify before parliament and reveal the

Global Capital Rules Sought for Brokers

By Diana B, Henriques New York Times Service

NEW YORK — How strong should a bro-kerage firm have to be to do business in the global marketplace? That question, which has been a point of friction at least since the 1987 market collapse, will dominate the agenda

Monday when the executive committee of the International Organization of Securities Commissions convenes in Paris. The executive panel, officially called the Technical Committee, is headed by Richard Breeden, chairman of the U.S. Securities and

Exchange Commission. Last week, in an interview, Mr. Breeden said he was hopeful that the talks would move regulators closer to an agreement on some minimum capital-strength standards for the securi-

"We have been negotiating for four years, and I am optimistic we will make significant selves won't be identical." be added, "but we

If we make progress, we may be in a position to the United States, regulators require securities agree on a global capital standard later this

The International Organization of Securides Commissions, headquartered in Montreal and made up of 80 regulatory agencies around the world, is the leading forum in which regulators are working to harmonize the diverse rules that govern the international equities markets.

The issue of capital standards is a particularly important one, regulators say, because the collapse of a major brokerage firm in one sector of the global market could quickly send devastating shock waves out to other markets.

"Everyone is concerned that our markets could be affected by problems that spill over from other markets," Mr. Breeden said. But so far, regulators have oot been able to overcome some deep and stubborn differences on the issue, not only among market regulators but

also between the securities regulators and banking authorities.

firms to have \$1 of assets for each \$1 of liabilities, plus a 2 percent "cushion" as a margin of safety for customers.

But \$1 million worth of Treasury bills clearly is not the equivalent of \$1 million worth of General Motors stock or \$1 million worth of Wall Street real estate.

The Treasury bills can be sold easily with virtually no loss in value, because the government securities market is so large and liquid. The GM shares can be sold easily, but probably with some depressing effect on the stock price. And real estate is so illiquid as to be essendally

useless in an emergency. U.S. regulators adjust the value of a firm's assets to reflect these realities. Thus, when a firm calculates its net worth for capital-strength purposes, it is allowed full credit for its Treasury bills, 85 percent credit for major stocks

and zero credit for real estate. Practices elsewhere in the world — where At the heart of the debate is the question of markets are considerably more volatile and, are going to try to agree on common principles. how to valoe a brokerage firm's oet worth. lo hence, riskier — vary considerably.

APPLE: IBM Deal Is Only Part of Company's Ambitious Transformation

(Continued from first finance page) high prices began to crode as other ers, added: "I think Apple has turned into a much more aggressive turned into a much more aggressive Macintosh screen display. Desktop move to RISC and to conform to Apple is expected to address move to RISC and to conform to the conformation of the con

But others say Apple still seems to be thrashing about, hurching offered greater speed through use from shakeup to shakeup and from of a technology called reduced in-

strategy to strategy.
They are still really zigging and zagging," said Esther Dyson, publisher of Release 1.0, a computer

industry newsletter.
Mr. Sculley has also attracted most of the heat for the recent layoffs, in part because he himself made \$16 million from salary and

exercising stock options last year. the IBM negotiations, was on vacation last week and not available for could oot have reasonably predicted the quick drop in profit margins,

which were partly necessitated by the recession. As for zig-zagging, be said, "I think this was elearly true, I don't

think that's true anymore." Formulation of the new plan began about 18 months ago when management came to the realization that the proposition that was driving the company was no longer valid," Mr. Graziano said. That proposition had been to sell nonstandard personal computers that commanded premium prices because they were easy to use, despite

But Apple's ability to charge

being somewhat slow.

computers known as work stations, from Sun Microsystems and others, standards.

struction set computing, or RISC. vendors adhere to standards so that desktops could be hooked together in networks to take on tasks once

handled by larger computers.

move to RISC and to conform to Apple is expected to address

The first part of the strategy was unfolded last October, when Apple introduced three lower-priced ma-

And corporate computer buyers chines, led by the \$1,000 Macintosh were beginning to demand that Classic. Unit sales jumped 85 percent in the March quarter, compared to a year earlier. But profits dropped because of the lower gross margins on each machine and be-

Mr. Sculley, recuperating from he IBM negotiations, was on vacainterviews. But Mr. Graziano, the chief financial officer, said Apple could oot have reasonably predict-

CUPERTINO, California -- Apple's new strategies bear the imprint of two men who now share leadership of the company with John Sculley, the chief executive. They are Michael H. Spindler, chief operating officer,

chief executive. They are Michael H. Spindler, chief operating officer, and Joseph A. Graziano, chief financial officer.

Mr. Spindler was named to his current post in January 1990, after having built up Apple's European operations. He runs day-to-day operations while Mr. Sculley spends time in Japan and in Apple's laboratories searching for breakthroughs to sustain Apple after the Macintosh.

A native of West Germany who joined Apple in 1980 after stints at Intel Corp. and Digital Equipment Corp., Mr. Spindler, 48, is a roll-up-the-sleeves manager who has worked fast to reorganize Apple and bring in new managers. He has left the limelight to Mr. Sculley.

Mr. Spindler is expected to be the next chief executive, though Mr.

Mr. Spindler is expected to be the next chief executive, though Mr. Sculley, 52, is believed to want to stay a few more years.

Mr. Graziano, 47, left Apple in 1985 and eventually became chief financial officer at Sun Microsystems. But in 1989, the new regime recruited him back to Apple with a multimillion-dollar compensation package.

some of those problems with a burst of new products. A sophisticated printer for desktop publishing is expected in August. In the fall, there will be a Classic using the advanced Motorola 68030 microprocessor instead of the simpler 68000 chip now used.

There will also be two machines using Motorola's most advanced, 68040, chip, one of which can be used as a server, a data repository shared by several smaller machines. And there will be three notebook computers - a hot area in which Apple has so far missed out including one made for it by Sony.

But many analysts think these machines will be among the last of the traditional Macintoshes built on Motorola 68000 series microprocessors. After that, Apple will move to RISC chips and eventually toward new operating systems that Apple and IBM together will try to

make into a standard. Keeping its innovative edge while also blending in better with others is a tall order. But at stake is Apple's future as an independent company in a consolidating industry. It is in no danger today, but if it doesn't succeed m its transition, Apple could find by the end of the decade that its rambow-colored logo really will be changed into blue stripes.

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"On balance we have a commo document." he said. Mr. Baker said. There was bod t faith negotiations, but negotiations the negotiations of the negotiation of the negotiations.

Of the remaining issue he say genuine and serious, substitution concerns, we would have closely

Completion of the treaty by Completion of the treaty of U.S. condition for a long-stand Summit meeting between Mr. But and President Mikhail Coth ches in Moscow this summer Mr. Bush wants to set a date to

Mr. Bush and Mr. Gorbale both have expressed determined to complete the treaty which

peen almost to years in the make But. Mr. Bush said Sunday To are not going to make a deal on try and get something done being

Mr. Gorbachev is cage la S. Soviet cummut confine The has had to balance be deep int a meeting with the demand has well tare for a firm stand no START 121ks. Taking pan and ice was the Soviet chief of & remeral stati General Milhard

AP. Reuters AP.

Gorbachev

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MONDAY SPORTS

British Grand Prix Breeze for Mansell

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches SILVERSTONE, England -Nigel Mansell followed last weekend's victory in France with another on Sunday, when he stormed to an emotion-charged triumph in the British Grand Prix.

The Briton led for all but the opening 45 seconds of the race. No other car could match the speed of his Williams Renault, which repeatedly set lap records.

Mansell started from pole position but did not have a perfect start and tonk the lead only halfway through the first lap from Ayrton Senna of Brazil in a McLaren Honda. But once he was in front. he stayed there and steered his car clear of the field to win the 59-lap race in one hour, 27 minutes and

35,479 seconds. The victory increased Mansell's career total to 18 and reopened the battle for the world drivers' championship. Senna remains atop the standings with 51 points. Mansell is

now second with 33 points. Senna, after running second behind Mansell for virtually the entire race, appeared to run out of

fuel on the final lap and ground to a halt short of the finish. That allowed his McLaren teammate, Gerhard Berger of Austria, to place secood, 42,293 seconds behind Mansell, with Alain Prost of France third in a Ferrari, back almost 18 seconds.

Senna, who was classified fourth anyway, was followed by Nelson Piquet of Brazil in a Benetton Ford and Bertrand Gachot in a Jordan. Mansell's teammate, Riccardo

Patrese of Italy, who is third in the overall standings with 22 points, retired after the first lap, during which he collided with Berger. Thousands of fans. waving

Union Jacks and chanting Mansell's name in celebration, flooded onto the track after the race to cheer. He has won the British Grand Prix three times in the last six years.

"I can't think of a more perfect weekend - the way everybody responded, the crowd," Mansell said. "It is a very special victory. The fans are just unbelievable."

Mansell's lead was so large by midrace that he was able to make a



Nigel Mansell, waving as he gave an unusual lift to Ayrton Senna.

pit stop to change tires and rejoin the race in first place. He also over-

got a ride back to the pits from Mansell. Senna sat on the side of came late gearbox problems. "I was very panicky over the last 10 laps," he said. "I don't know the Williams as Mansell completed his victory lap. whether anyone knew it, but I was in major gearbox difficulty the last

"I wanted to show what sportsmen we English are," Mansell said. few laps. I'm just glad I was able to "He owes me a lift later in the (Reuters, AP)

Senna, left stranded on the track,

et Stich (2), Germany, 6-3, 6-4. Semificals

vic (6), Yugaslevia, 6-1, 7-5; Emilio Sanche: (5), Spain, def. Karel Navacek (7), Czechosło

Emilio Sonchez (5), Seoin, del. Sergi Bru-guers (1), Sooin, 4-1 6-4 6-4. GUINZE TOURNAMENT

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Fisnis
Jim Courier, United States, def. Michael
Chana, United States, 4-6, 2-6, 6-6.
Wessen's Sensitives
Gabrieto Sabeltni, Argentine, def. Magdolena
Acleeva, Bulaaria, 4-6, 4-1; Koterino Mo-leeva, Bulaaria, def. Jane Novolno, Czecho-

Finale

Gobriela Sabattal, Arpentina, det, Katerina

Angrus Gustaisson (2), Sweden, det, Christian Bergstrem, Sweden, 46, 6-3, 6-2; Alberto Manchal (8), Argentina, det, Alexander Voltov, 13), Soviet Union, 9-6, 6-3, 6-2,

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CYCLING

Tour de France

Bulls or Bears at Keeneland?

By Joseph Durso
New York Times Service

LEXINGTON, Kentucky - The last Secretarian was a filly born on May 30 last year, which makes her the youngest of the 614 foals sired by the master

Secretariat, the champion race horse of his time. That's right, 614 foals. They include 17 stakes winners and three champions, and they have won more than \$20 million.

Secretariat was actually more of a virtuoso as a race horse than he was as a sire, but you can't have everything. He was 19 years old when he died on Oct. 4, 1989, and that was the end of the line for his line: The following spring, his 16th and last crop of foals was born, his final 46 children arriving to carry on the memory, and maybe the tradition.

They are yearings now, and they are exactly the type of young horses that will become the focus of the breeding and racing world in the next few days when Lexington again becomes the capital of the auction world and the barometer of the horse business.

Investors from the Arab nations, Japan, England, Ireland and Kentucky, too, are flocking to the Keeneland race course for the summer yearling sales, people with dreams and bankrolls seeking the best pedigrees and prospects - shopping for the next Secretariat.

This year, the racing world also will be searching for something else: clues to the state of the breeding business. It reached peaks of inflated values in the 1980s, when everything from horse farms to horse prices skyrocketed. But the skyrocketing ended about five years ago, and then the horse market followed the real-estate market and the stock market straight down.

And now everybody wants to know, as they do m al the other markets, whether this is turnaround time in

But even before the question is posed, a shadow was east over the summer sales. Calumet Farm, the symbol of the past success and the present decline in the horse business, filed a petition Thursday in bankruptcy court for relief from the creditors swarming across the meadows with bills for maybe \$70 million in loans and nine suits for \$27 million of the tab.

So, is this horse market going to be a bull market or a bear market?

John Games, the longtime master of the Gamesway scientific farm and the father of the Breeders' Cup series, puts it this way: "The sales are the Dow Jones industrial average of the sport, and everyone is watch-

ing the signs." The horse industry worldwide is experiencing very difficult times, in England, France, Australia, the United States. So, the sales are particularly significant

this year, but also particularly unpredictable. "A few years ago," Gaines said, "sellers figured every yearling was a million-dollar horse. That day is past. But I think horses will be sold, and not taken

One thing is sure: No yearling will be sold at Keeneland on Monday and Tuesday for \$13.1 million, the record price paid at the July sales in 1985 for a colt named Seattle Dancer, who went on to have an undis-

For that kind of money, huyers this year can get o herd of horses. In 1985, gross sales were \$138 million; last July, they were \$82 million.

Hard times or not, it will look like an auction of Old Masters, with the auctioneer and his deputies in evening dress and the horse investors making bids with a silent ood or a toss of the hand. And everybody will suppose that he has just bought the next Secretariat.

Colombia Beats **Brazil** in Copa

The Associated Press VINA DEL MAR, Chile -Colombia virtually assured itself of advancing to the final round of the Copa America, shocking Brazil, 2-0, on a pair of goals set up by midfielder."

Carlos Valderrama. The victory gave Colombia five points from three games in Group B, putting it two points ahead of Ecuador, Uruguay and Brazil with one game left.

The top two teams in each group advance to the roundrobin final in the biennial South American soccer championship. Uruguay meets Colombia and Brazil plays Ecuador on Monday in Group B final games. In Group A, Argentina faced Peru and Chile faced Paraguay on Sunday.

· Midfielder Paul Gascoigne was arrested after a dispute involving a man who allegedly assaulted his sister while they were out walking, police said Sunday in Newcastie-Upon-Tyne, England. Gascoigne was released on hail, the police spokesman said.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL **Major League Standings**

.581 .550 .530 .529 .524 .444 NATIONAL LEAGUE 422 570 524 440

.598 .530 .512 .465 .429 .417 Friday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE 000 216 866—3 13 3 010 161 21::-4 7 0 cante (7), S. Dovis (7), Montgomery (3) and Maclartane; Yorana, Glbs (7), Herneman (9) and Tettleton, W—Glbso 45, L—Mosnante, 9-1, Sv—Herne 45, L—Mognante, G-1, Sv—Henneman (13). HRs—Detroit, Fielder 2 (23), incovigila (7). Terest 928 800 600—2 2 0 Teresto 901 600 41x—4 12 0 Ja. Guzman, Robers (7), Gasxase (7), Jeff-cot (8), Rosenthal (8) and Radriguez / Wells, Ward (0) and Barders, W—Wells, (0-4, L—Ja. Guzman, 4-4, Sv—Ward (15), HR—Texas, Bue-

nesseta 200 e1(1ex.—6)1 e lemens, Fasses (7), Gray (7) and Pena; lerson, P. Abbott (6), Bedroslon (8), Agul-

Anterson, P. Abour (6), Beartesian (2), Agui-lera (9) and Ortiz Horper (7), W—P. Alburt, J-O. L.—Clemeas, 11-6. Sv—Agullera (23). HRs— Boston, Pena (31, Rivera 15). Minnesala, 000 000 000—8 4 0 012 010 30x—7 12 0

eatifie 912 816 30s—7 12 6
Nichais, Jones (6), Hillegas (9) and Alamar;
phrson, Schooler (8), Jockson (9), Murphy (9)
nd Valle, W—Johnson, 7-6, L—Nichais, 0-9,
IRs—Soutile, Martinez (6), O'Brien (8),
attimore 62 81 286—6 12 1
and Colonid, Otson (9) and Holles; Welch,
Inc. (1) Streen (8), Streen (9), Stree rung (4), Burns (7), Klink 17), Chitren (0), Ison (7) and žielnback, W—McDonald, 4-3.

L—Young, 2-2. Sv—Otson (18). HRs—Battl-more, Hofles (5), C. Ripken (19). Hew York 108 808 3—2 4 1 Cattornis 800 818 808 6—1 5 8

(10 Inmings) Kamieniecki, Cadaret (71, Habyan (8), Kemtenlecki, Codoret (?), Hotwon (8), Howe (?), Far (10) and Gerea, Nokes (10); Langston, Horvey (10) and Harvey, W-Howe, 3-0. L.—Horvey, 1-2. 5w—Farr (13). Chicoso (20) and 64-6 (9) and 64-6 (9). Fernandez, M. Perez (2), Thippen (1) and Fisk, Karkovice (9); Naverra, Piesac (8), Crim (9) and Surhoff, W—M. Perez, 5-4. L.—Plesac, 6-3. 5w—Thippen (19), HRS—Chicoga, Pagagar (9), Milwaukee, Voughn (16), Spiers (4).

NATIONAL LEAGUE Hossins 808 601 601—2 4 2
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Portugal, Coral (6), Henry 18) and Bigglo;
Castillo, Assemmacher (7) and Wilkins, WCastillo, 2-0. L—Portugal, 8-5. 2v—Assen-

002 646 186-7 12 Pitisburgh 002 649 106—7 12 1
Clacknoofi 08 701 206—2 7 0
Drobek, Patierson (9), B. Landrum (9) and
LaVoilliere; Armstrons, Carmon (6), Brown
(9) and Dilver, W—Drobek, 9-6, L—Armstrons, 6-6, HRs.—Pitisburgh, Bonds (13), Cinchnoofi, Larkin (15), O'Nelli (16),
St. Leuis 800 200 200—2 7 0
Affanta 002 162 013—6 16 0

St. Laufs Affanta B. Smith. Carps B. Smith. Corporater (7) and Posnocci: Smotts, Stanton (7), Berenouer (9) and Olson, W—Smotts, 2-11. Les. Smith, 74, HRs.—Atlanta, Gant (1a), La. Smith 2 (S), Les Angeles 100 see 100 900 001-5 7 3 902 603 001-6 7 3 Margan, Gatt (3), Hartley (5), Cook (7), Ke. Gross (9) and Carter; Da.Martinez, Fassero (8), Burke (9), Ruskin (9) and Hassey, W— Ruskin, 3-2, L—Ke, Gross, 4-6, HR—Mantreal,

006 011 100-3 2 127 000 11x-6 9 Peterson, Rodrisses (4), M. Maddux (6), Costella (7) and Santiana; Viola, Pena (8) and Cerona, W—Viola, 11-6, L—Peterson, 3-2, Sv— Peng (4), HRs-Son Olego, Sonti 20 (((), D.

Son Francisco eee and ees—e 3 e
Philipadelphia eee and ees—1 2 1
Block, Downs (6), Righetti (8) and Decker;
Greene, Ritchie (6), MLWilliams (7) and Douiton, W-Greens, 6-3. L-Black, 6-8. Sv-Ani, Williams (15), HR-Philodelphia, Dayton (5).

Saturday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE Konsos City 891 280 913—5 (8 6 Detrett 240 962 962—5 to 2 Subertopen, Crawford (5), Magnante (4), and Mayne; Terretl, Herneman (9) and Totaletor, W—Terretl, 5-7, L—Sobertosen, 6-4. cas City, Tortobull (21). Detroit,

Tettiston (16),
Texas 000 110 006—2 7 0
Toronto 100 000 020—3 6 1
Ryon. Rogers (7), Je. Russell (3) and Rodriguez; Stattlemyre, Timlin (5), Henke (9) and
Ryors. W—Timlin, 8-4 L—Je.Russell, 3-2
Sv—Henke 110), HR—Toronto, Gruber (7),
Battimore 000 011 006—2 0 0
Oakland 000 000—0 0 1
MHockl, Flancoon (7), Willhamson (6), Ol-

son (9) and Holles; Show, Chitren (6), Klink (6), Eckerslev (9) and Guirt, Steinbach (6).

W—Milocki, S-3. L—Show, 0-1, Sv—Otson (19).

HR.—Baltimore, Devereoux (11).

Bestoe 900 667 666—3 2 0

Minespeta 110 610 628—3 10 0

Mortan, Lame (6) and Pena; Marris, Aguilera (9) and Ortiz, VI—Mortis, 12-4. L—Morton, 1-1, Sv—Aguillera (24).

Chicoso 10 694 688—6 12 0

Hilboard, Poti (6), Radinsky (6), Patterson (9) and Fisik; Agust, Lee (8) and Dempsey. (9) and Fisk; August, Lee (8) and Dampsey. W-August, 7-4, L.—Hibbard, 6-8, HR—Mi-wouker, Dempsey (3).

woukee, Dempsey (3).
Cleveland 088 600 254—4 12 0 Swindell and Alonsor: Hansan, Schooler (81, A. Jackson, 19, Amprily (9) and Valle. W—Swindell.6-7, L—M. Jackson, 4-4 HR—Seattle, Buthner (13).

New Yests New York

670 010 690-1 4 (California 600 600 606—6 4

J. Johnson, Forr (7) and Nekes; J.Abbot and Parrish. W—J. Johnson, 2-3. L—J. Abbott, 7-7. Sv—Farr (14),

Houston 200 000 005-3 10 1
Chicago 102 000 105-3 10 1
Hornisch, Casel (7) and Bisple; Lancaster
and Berryhlfi, Wilkins (9), W—Lancaster, 5-1
L—Copel, 1-2
Pittsburch L—Coct. 1-2, Pittsburgh 200 018 181—5 7 1 Cincinenti 910 818 800—2 7) Smiley, B., Lendrum (9), Klacer (7) and Staught; Browning, Orbble (9) and Oliver, Sutka (9), W—Smiley, 10-6, L—Browning, 10-6.

Switchmort, Oliver (4).
San Diego ou oo ool 6 6
New York 810 800 926—8 9
Rossmissien, Leffer's (0) and Sanfogo Cone, Franco (9) and Cerone, W-Cone, 9-5. L-Rossmussen, 3-5. Sv-Franco (20). L-Constituence, 35, 50---ranco (20).

\$5, Lunts 960 271 909-- 5 9 3

Affanta 923 832 985-18 10 1

Hill, Fraser (5), Agusta (a), La. Smith (8)

ond Potanzizi: Letonandi, Fraemon (4),

Mercker (9) and Olsan, W-Leibrondi, 8-7,

Hill, 8-6, HRS--Abrania, Pendiston (9), Gonl

(17), Otson (4), Son Francisco Philodelphia 100 (02 612-7 13 0 610 130 000-5 11 1 Philadelphia 916 138 808—5 11
Burkett, Back (4), Oliveros (8), Righett
and Mamwaring; DeJosus, Mauser (4),
ever (4), Ritchie (7), Currens (9) and Dark

W-Oliverus, 4-2 L-Ritchte, 0-1.5v-F (12). HR-Philodelphia, Hallins (1).

Japanese Basebali CENTRAL LEAGUE hin 2

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AUTO RACING

British Grand Prix

Results of Sundary's Si-las Formiela One roce on the 5.2%-kilometer (1.30-mile) 58-versione ctrcatt; 1. Nisel Mannell, Britain, Williams, 59 lous completed, 21.100 kph overose speed (131.22 mph); 2. Gethord Berger, Austria, McLaren, 59; 3. Afoin Prest, Fronco, Ferrari, 59; 4. Ayrian Sama, Bradil, McLaren, 52; 5. Nelson Pleuel, Brazil, Benetion, 53; 4. Bertrond Gochaf, Fronco, Jardan, 52; 7. Stefon Modena, (bot), Trynel, 59; 6. Softoru Nelsolims, Japan, Tyrrell, 58; 9. Pleriulai Martini, falv, Mitardi, 58; 10. Ernamysle Pirro, Italy, 885 Ooliena, 57.

FOOTBALL **CFL Standings**



RUGBY: INTERNATIONAL TESTS Argentina & New Zealand 36 France 41, United States 9 Oversland 20, England)4

leau d'Au. 1:31. & Melchor Mauri, Seoin. CNCE, 1:33,7. Diamotidine Abdoulapolev, So-viel Union. Correra. 1:37, & Pedro Delgada. Seoin, Boncesta, 2:56,7. Pescal Lonze, France. Toshibo, 2:16, 10. Philippe Louviet. France TENNIS SWISS OPEN At Goostd Guarterfiseis Korsi Novocek (7), Czechosk

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL AL-Reduced the suspension of Albert

Beile, Cirvetand Indians putfletder, from week in six games. OHCAGO—Claimed Mike Huff, outfle on walvers.
CLEVELAND—Put Mike Huff, outfields on walvers. Recalled Carlos Martinez, Infiel er, from Cardon-Akran, Eastern League. KANSAS CITY—Activated Bret Sabern

sen, efficher, from 15-day disabled list. Designated Andy AcGaffison, efficier, for assign ment.
MINNESOTA—Signed Dovid McCorty,

ANNESOTA—organia
first baseron.

National Leave
NL—Suspended Ron Gont, Allanta Braves
sufficier, for one some and Road himundisclosed amount for bumping umpire in a game

July 4, ATLANTA—Placed Milke Heath, catcher, on 15-day disabled Hist, Recalled Proncisco Cabrera, catcher-first boseman, from Rich-mend, International League. 1.05 ANGELES—Put Milke Sciencie, catch-er, on 15-day disabled list, Recalled Dave Hanian, third baseman, from Albuquerque, Pacif

MONTREAL—Activated Larry Walter, outfielder, from 15-day disabled list, Sent Doop Platt, pitcher, to Indianapolis, Amerion Association.
PHILADELPHIA—Signed Jim Fregesi.

PHILADELPHIA—Signal Jim Frisesi-monager, to one-year controct extension through 1972, SAN OIEGO—Put Ed Whitson, pitcher, on 15-day disobled fist, Recoiled John Costello, pitcher, from Las Vegas of the PCL, SAN FRANCISCO—Put Willie McGee, out-fielder, on 15-day disobled fist, Recoiled Dor-ron Lawis, outfielder, from Pheenix of the

BASICETBALL
National Basketboli Association
CHICAGO—Signed John Pesson, guard,
Bree-year contract with pelion year, FOOTBALL

Indianal Football Leppor PHOENIX-Sto CHICAGO—Signed Lemwel Stineon, cor-nerback; Darrist Lewis, runaling back; Sta-cer Lorus, offensive guard, and John Cook, defensive luckla. Agreed to terms with Ran Tom Thayer, guard, on three-year confron

MIAMI-Signed Chris Green, cornerbook, MIAMI—Shined Chris Green, cornerbock, and Alichoet Titley, tight end.

NEW ENGLAND—Signed Horry Colon, safety. Paul Alabury, punter, Timothy Edwards, detensive teckle.

NEW ORLEANS—Signed Fronk Warren, detensive end, teans—year contract. Agreed to terms with Cruig Heyward, running bock, on two-year contract.

SIDELINES

Wales Is Crushed, 71-8, in Rugby

SYDNEY (AP) — Winger David Campese scored five tries Sunday as New South Wales crushed Wales, 71-8, in a rugby union match. The defeat was the worst ever suffered by the Welsh national team.

New South Wales scored 13 tries in its 10th straight victory of the year. Queensland overcame a 13-10 halftime deficit Sunday to score a 20-14' victory over England, the Five Nations champion, in Brisbane, Australia

Rockets Ask Soviet Guards to Camp : 16

HOUSTON (AP) — The starting guards from the 1990 Soviet national.

team are being invited to the summer camp of the Houston Rockets, Steve Patterson, general manager of the NBA team, announced. Sergei Bazarevich, 25, and Gundars Vetra, 24, helped the Soviet team win the bronze medal at the 1990 Goodwill Games and the silver at last year's World Championships in Argentina. A Rocket spokesman said the team had contacted the Soviet basketball federation for help with entry visas. The Philadelphia 76crs signed Charles Shackleford, who spent last season with Phonola Caserta in the Italian league, to a two-year contract with an option for a third, reportedly worth \$1 million per season.

Possessive Dancer Wins Irish Oaks

DUBLIN (Reuters) - Possessive Dancer completed an unusual classic double when she captured the Irish Oaks after winning the Italian Oaks. The unbeaten filly, an 8-1 shot ridden by the American Steve Cauthen; got past Jet Ski Lady in the last furlong. Jet Ski Lady, the effortless winner of the Epsom Oaks, had been strongly favored to win the race to Saturday.

AL 'Not Counting On' Injured Umpire

DALLAS (AP) - Steve Palermo's chances of ever returning to work as no umpire are uncertain, according to the president of the umpires union. "We are not counting on him this year, and at this point we're not sure about next year or in the future," Paul Runge told the Dallas Morning

Palermo, an American League umpire, has been unable to fully move his legs after being shot in the back oo July 7 when he and two other men came to the aid of two waitresses who were being robbed.

• Cuban pitcher Rene Arocha, who defected during a stopover in

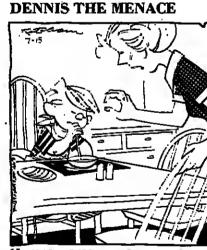
Miami last week, reportedly can throw a fastball 92 miles per hour (148 kilometers an hour) and has already been contacted by several major

For the Record

American Larry Nelson, who fied for third in last month's U.S. Openwithdrew Saturday from the British Open without explanation. (AFP)
Gianfranco Rosi of Italy overcame a third-round knockdown to retain

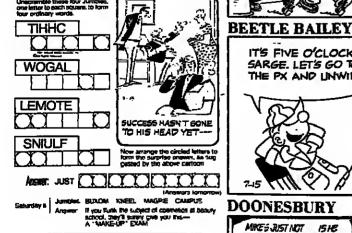
Gianfranco Rosi of Italy overcame a third-round knockdown to retain his IBF junior middleweight title with a unanimous decisioo over American challenger Glenn Wolfe in Avezzano, Italy, on Saturday. (AP) Spanish first division soccer teams can add a fourth foreign player in European cup matches under regulations approved Friday by the Spanish Soccer Federation. Only three foreigners at a time may play in Spanish league matches, but all four are eligible in European competitions. (AP) The Derby soccer striker Dean Saunders broke the British transfer record Saunday when he signed with Liverpool for £2.9 million (\$4.75)

record Sunday when he signed with Liverpool for £2.9 million (\$4.75 (AFP)



IT MAY SOUND COOL AND NEAT, BUT YOU STILL NEVER USE A STRAW FOR YOUR SOUP.

TUMBLE



For investment information read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT



BLONDIE

I'M SIZZLING



WHAT ?





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LISTEN













IT'S FIVE O'CLOCK, SARGE. LET'S GO TO

THE PX AND UNWIND

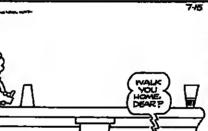
















WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN





GARFIELD



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ENES France - Mauro Ri-ENNES, restrict the first on Sunday became the first of the Tour nim to win a stage of the Tour funct but the result left three-function Greg LeMond with edimpion Greg LeMond with edimpion erse, he had recaptured who does the hour Brantian in all the month only Brantian in all

who person he had a linear in the bring the only Braniban in the bring the old along spring seventhered a daring spring seventhered meters from the finish the other stage, over let it kilometers that stage over the stage of the main stage of the over-the seas to change in the over-the over-the seas to change in the over-the seas to change in the over-the over-the seasons the seasons that the seasons the seasons the over-the seasons the seasons that the seasons th st lemond arm a second lead over Erik. Breukink of Mehriands. However, Saturant Tokilometer individual time A 73-biometer movicual time assaything but routine.

It is anything but routine.

Lebloria stormed that stage. Lebloria stormed that stage. Lebloria stormed that the lead and opened that the brothing room. In so doing, the brothing room. present in so doing, arrived affirmatively 2 queslational passes in the first would be to will for the eighth stage to will for the eighth stage for he could evaluate his form.

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The software was in fourth the court when saturday is stage from a sink. so, rode with authority
shout the race against the
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shout he finished second in the a seconds behind Maguel inand a Spaniard with the Bantem His teammate. Jeannois Bernard : Frenchman, shird and then began the long call of chall-ngers. and was Breuk ni . who had

a favored in the time trail. He is nalist in the everence. on other chailengers fared re transi Bugne, an Italian Galorade, was fiftin and Pedro pla a Spaniard with Banesto, south Far bigger losers ined such pre-race favorities as Aksia Laurent Fignon and de Chiapoucci. Yourself refuse the sellow ter-Lettered saud when asked if meldedend if at all costs of er. man Burm grat is to win For de france. Fer that you

and not cyon projected your faction." Renters NETS

o a Brazilian first.

^{for}Maree, tl By Christine Bre 108 ANGELES - In less than 54 w Washington Post Ser Alnoan delegation will be eligible common the common of the instantant of the instan Spincy Marce and Andrew You akaly joyous.

led cry, said Maree, the black ar depived of years of internation of the U.S. citizen in 1984 to comp h will really be a dream com ion just to see them there. It's so hand as I prayed and hoped — wo towas the athlete caught in the po ed against in his own nation e of it because the rest of the w nica Young, who was the Unit resident Jimmy Carter and is c committee organizing the 1996 ough) to free athletes such as spring Young was appointe Commission on O made up largely of black Africa Maye of Senegal That panel vote and the return of South Afric and of progress in banishing ar



Boyd Leads

Expos to

3-2 Defeat

Of Dodgers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatche

Oil Can Boyd gave up two runs in 6% innings on Sunday and Mar-

quis Grissom doubled home two runs as the Montreal Expos defeat-ed the Los Angeles Dodgers, 3-2, in the first game of a doubleheader in

Montreal.
All three Montreal runs off Ramon Martinez, 12-4, were unearned as the Expos won for the fifth time

in six games, and beat Los Angeles for the fifth time in a row at Olym-

Brett Butler of Los Angeles went

0-for-2 with two walks, snapping his 23-game hitting streak.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

pic Stadium.

MONDAY SPORTS

pers reported Sunday that official last week on suspected terroral on U.S. targets during the visit of the U.S. targets during the U.S. targets Ribeiro nbul. el of preparedness of the tenoral ign head of state. Interior Minute ign head of state to the police raid ed terrorists in Islanbul. He did but Ala he say who or what make Wins Stage As LeMond peared during the raids. The police of Sol, a Marxist urban guernly that the killings had Holds First

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatcher RENNES, France - Mauro Rimese student activists from Empe song on Sunday to attend a pro-aspete the fact that they had table beiro on Sunday became the first Brazilian to win a stage of the Tour de France, but the result left three-time champion Greg LeMond with the yellow jersey he had recaptured the day before.

Ribeiro, the only Brazilian in the race, launched a daring sprint several hundred meters from the finish of the ninth stage, over 161 kilometers (100 miles) from Alençon. He was in a 10-rider breakaway that gained almost a minute on the main group, which included LeMond.

There was no change in the overall leadership in an uneventful stage, as LeMond held a 73-second overall lead over Erik Breukink of the Netherlands. However, Satur-day's 73-kilometer individual time

day's 73-kilometer individual time trial was anything but routine.

In that stage, LeMond stormed aback into the lead and opened some breathing room. In so doing, he answered affirmatively a question he had posed before the race.

LeMond had said that he would have a state of the stage. attracted Annea were room a ughan refugee camp in the compet to at hing has cellmate. Added a scatthern forest, believing him to be a tracted from the camp to the have to wait for the eighth stage before he could evaluate his form.

The time trial gave him the answer and it was, of course, that he is fine. LeMond, who was in fourth place overall when Saturday's stage begao, rode with authority throughout the race against the clock. But he finished second in the stage, & seconds behind Miguel Inderain, a Spaniard with the Ban-esto team. His teammate, Jean-François Bernard, a Frenchman,

was third, and then began the long roll call of challengers.

Fourth was Breukink, who had been favored in the time trial. He is a specialist in the exercise.

Two other challengers fared worse. Gianni Bugno, an Italian with Gatorade, was fifth and Pedro Delgado, a Spaniard with Banesto. was eighth. Far bigger losers included such pre-race favorites as Raul Alcala, Laurent Fignon and Claudio Chiappucci.

"You can't refuse the yellow jer-sey," LeMond said when asked if he would defend it at all costs over flat terrain. "But my goal is to win the Tour de France. For that you have to race intelligently and not let your ego decide your tactics." . (Reuters, NYT)



BRIEFS

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China Activists

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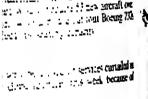
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From left, Bob Milacki started it, then Mike Flanagan, Mark Williamson and Gregg Olson finished a no-hitter for the Orioles.



4 Orioles Combine on No-Hitter, but Royals Have a Hit Fest

Baltimore Victory Is 5th of Its Kind

By Mark Maske

Washington Post Service
OAKLAND, Califoroia —
Manager John Oates probably will
never again be as successful at getting the most out of a pitching staff as he was here, as four Baltimore Oriole pitchers got the fifth com-bined no-hitter in history, victimizing the Oakland Athletics, 2-0.

Starter Bob Milacki did the bulk of the work, going six innings, walking three and striking out three, before departing with a sore and swollen finger on his pitching hand caused by Willie Wilson's sixth-inning ground ball. Mike Flanagan followed with a one-walk seventh, and Mark Williamsoo contributed a one-two-three eighth before giving way to stopper Gregg Olson on Saturday, Olson nearly lost the no-hitter to the first batter he faced, but short-

stop Cal Ripken went a few steps into the hole to backhand Dave Henderson's ground ball and made a strong but low throw that first baseman Randy Milligan back-handed out of the dirt. Olson then struck out Jose Canseco with a knee-buckling curveball, and Harold Baines went down on a late check against a curve in the dirt. Milacki was in the clubhouse in

street clothes, watching on television. His day was soon to end at a nearby hospital, where he was tak-en for X-rays of his finger.

"I don't believe I — wait, f don't believe we — did it," Olson said. "Bob Milacki's really the guy who deserves all the credit. If he had been out there on the mound when it ended, you can bet there would've been a dogpile on top of him."

Said Oates: "I'd say it would he tougher for four guys to pitch a oohitter than for one guy to do it, because you've got to have four guys on. You can't have one pitcher be even slightly off." The four Oriole pitchers permit-

ted four walks. This was the fifth combined no-hitter in major league history - all in the American League - and it equaled the record for the most pitchers in a no-hitter.

Before Ripken's play in the ninth, the A's came close on only three occasions. Wilson's grounder might have been a base hit up the middle had it oot struck Milacki's hand. But the ball ricocheted off his leg and ended up bouncing right to Milligan at first, who stepped on the bag before Wilson was more than halfway down the base path. With Flanagan oo the mound in

Combined No-Hitters

(In busebail's modern ero)
Wine tenings
Bob Milocki (4 fanines), Mike Fianagon (1),
Mark Williamson (1) and Greep Olson (1)),
Baltimore vs. Ooktond, July 12, 1991, 24,
Mork Langelon (7 Innings) and Mike Will
12), Californio vs. Seattle, April 1), 1994, 1-0,
Jehn Odern (5) and Francisco Barrios (4),
Chicogo (AL) vs. Ooktond, July 28, 1976, 2-1,
Vido Blue (5), Ghenn Abbott (1), Pout Lindbiod (1) and Robille Fingers (2), Ooktond vs.
Californio, Sest. 28, 1975, 5-0,
Steve Borber (8 2-3) and Stu Militer (1-3),
Baltimore vs. Detroit, April 30, 1967 (1st
pome), 1-2.

coma), 1-2.
x-John Kippstein (7), Hershell Freeman
(1) and Joe Black (1), Cincinnoti vs. Milwackee (NL), May 26, 1956, 1-2.
Jim Dypert (3) and Rube Waddeli (2), Philadelphia (AL) vs. Chicago (AL), Aug. 29, 1906.

(x-Milwaukes's Jock Dilmer doubled with two outs in the 19th kinning and Black last on three hits in 11 linnings)

the seventh, center fielder Mike Devereaux ranged far into the gap in right-center to run down Mark McGwire's drive, and Cal Ripken that ended the inning.

The A's have hammered Baltiage against the Orioles. But so too has everyone else: Baltimore's 4.90

Kansas City, With 6 Home Runs, Routs the Tigers, 18-4 The Associated Press

Brian McRae and Mike Macfarlane each hit two of Kansas City's club-record six home runs Sunday as the Royals routed the Tigers, 18-4, in Detroit.

McRae drove in six runs, including his first grand slam, in the first multiple-homer game of his career. Macfarlane also had his first multihomer game and matched his career high with five RBfs. He had just 13 career homers before this year bot already has 13 this season, including a grand slam in Thursday's series

George Brett and Todd Benzinger also homered as the Royals matched a season-high with 21 hits.

Alan Trammell, Lloyd Moseby and Travis Fryman homered for the Tigers.

Red Sox 5, Twins 3: Joe Hesketh won as a starter for

the first time in five years as Boston won in Minneapolis and ended a four-game losing streak. Luis Rivera had three bits and scored three runs for Boston. He is 21-for-54 in his last 16 games, a .389 average. Hesketh, 3-1, making just his fourth start since 1986, allowed seven hits in seven innings, struck out

four and walked oone. It was his first victory as a starter since June 28, 1986, for Montreal against made a nice lunging grab of Ernest Pittsburgh. Jeff Reardon got three outs for his 22d Riles's two-out bouncer up the middle to record the out at first that ended the innine.

White Sox 15, Brewers 1: In Milwaukee, Jack Mo-Dowell pitched a one-hitter and rookie Warren Newmore pitching this year, entering son drove in four runs as the Chicago routed the Saturday with a 305 batting aver. Brewers.

McDowell, 11-4, won for the sixth time in eight starts, allowing only a leadoff home run in the first by ERA beginning the day was the worst in baseball.

Paul Molitor. He struck out four and walked one as he increased his career record against Milwaukee to 3-0. Mark Knudson, 1-3, allowed six hits and six runs in three-plus innings. Chicago had its highest run total

In games Saturday, The Associated Press reported: Blue Jays 3, Rangers 2: Kelly Gruber hit a two-out. run off Harris was unearned, set up two-run homer in the eighth in Toronto, rallying the Blue Jays past Texas. The Blue Jays were held to one rum for 61/2 innings by Nolan Ryan, seeking his 308th

career victory.

Brewers 8, White Sox 2: Io Milwaukee, Rick Dempsey broke a tie with a three-run homer and Don

AMERICAN LEAGUE

August won his fifth consecutive decision over the White Sox, allowing six hits and both runs.

Indians 6, Mariners 3: Cleveland ended a 27-inning scoreless streak in the seventh inning in Seattle, then

rallied for four runs in the ninth as it stopped an eightgame losing streak against the Mariners. Yankees 2, Angels 0: In Anaheim, California, rookie

Jeff Johnson allowed four hits in 81/2 innings as New York (41-40) went over .500 for the first time this

season to bring its record to 41-40.

Tigers 8, Royals 5: Mickey Tetileton hit a three-run homer, Cecil Fielder doubled home two more and Detroit, playing at home, spoiled Bret Saberhagen's return from Kansas City's disabled list. Saberhagen was making his first start since going on the disabled list June 13 with tendinitis in his right rotator cuff. Twins 3, Red Sox 1: In Minneapolis, Jack Morris, who bruised his foot in the All-Star game, allowed five

Boston his in 81/2 innings and won for the eighth time

Padres 2, Mets I: In New York, Greg Harris stopped the Mets on one bit over 8% innings—a leadoff double by Mackey Sasser in the eighth—and snapped the Mets 10-game winning streak. Harris was bidding for the first no-hitter in the Padres' 23-year history.

Harris, 2-1, was a reliever in all

73 appearances for the Padres last ason and spent more than two months this year on the disabled list with elbow tendinitis. The only by catcher Benito Santiago's throwing error in the fourth.

Braves 2, Cardinals 1: Tom Gla-vine pitched a six-hitter to win his 13th game as the Braves defeated St. Louis in Atlanta to complete a four-game sweep.
Glavine, 13-4, walked none and

struck out eight as he recorded his seventh complete game and be-came the first I3-game winner in

the major leagues.

Cubs 4, Astros 3: Mike Bielecki
won a team-high 10th game as Chicago, playing at home, defeated Honston. George Bell's dooble capped a three-run third off Darryl Kile, 3-3, giving the left fielder seven RBIs in the four-game series, the last three of which were won by Chicago. (AP, UPI) In games Saturday, United

Press International reported: Cubs 4, Astros 3: George Bell went three for four and drove in three runs, including the tie-breaker in the seventh in Chicago, to lift the Cubs to victory over Houston. Pirates 5, Reds 2: In Cincinnati, Bobby Bonilla hit a two-run homer to support John Smiley's seven

3. Padres 1: In New York Mark Carreon drove in the goahead run with an eighth-inning single and Dave Cone struck out 13 as the Mets defeated San Diego.

strong innings and give Pittsburgh

Braves 10, Cardinals 5: Ron Gant and Terry Pendletoo each belted three-run homers and Greg Olson added a two-run shot to power Atlanta, playing at home, to a victory over St. Louis.

Giants 7, Phillies 5: Kevin Mitch-ell and Will Clark hit consecutive

doubles in the ninth to lead San Francisco to victory in Philadelphia.

Strange Wins **European Skins** The Associated Press

MARBELLA, Spaio -American Curtis Strange holed out twice with a new saod wedge Suoday aod amassed \$220,000 to win the

first European Skins Game. Mark Calcavecchia of the United States was second with \$85,000, followed by Bernhard Langer of Germany at \$75,000 and John Bland of South Africa at \$70,000.

On the first hole, Strange used the wedge to sink his 92-yard (84-meter) approach for an eagle and \$15,000.

British Open officials said they would demand explanations from first f

tions from five Americans who failed to appear Sunday for final qualifying for the tourna-ment that begins this week. Ken Green, Mark McCumber, Andy Bean, Billy

The Seles Mystery May Be Solved This Week in New Jersey

By Alison Muscatine Washington Past Service

Monica Seles, the mysteriously absent top-ranked woman tennis player who withdrew from Wimbledon three days before the tournament began, is scheduled to play in an exhibition in New Jersey this week.

Seles, who cited an undisclosed injury when she pulled out of Wimbledon, will honor a commitment to play four consecutive days, beginning Thursday at the Pathmark Tennis Classic in Mahwah, according to International Management Group, which manages her. The tournament spokesman, Robin Gellman, said Seles and Jennifer Capriati both will receive "six-figure" amounts to participate. Gellman said IMG had assured tournament officials this week that Seles

Still unclear is whether she will clarify the nature of her injury and the reasons for her withdrawal from Wimbledon. Gellman said that, as part of her contractual agreement, Seles is obliged to meet with reporters before her first match. However, an aide to Stephanie Tolleson, Seles's agent, said she was under no such

Gerard Smith, the executive director of the Women's Tennis Association, said this weekend that be still had not spoken with Seles nor received a medical certificate that he requested from her two weeks ago. However, Smith said, a meeting between him and Seles was "currently being arranged" and he hopes to see her before Wednesday.

"I'd like to sit down and talk to her about her reasons for not revealing the nature of her injury," Smith said, adding that he wanted some "reassurances" that Seles, the No. 1 seed, waited until the last minute to withdraw from Wimbledon only because she genuinely thought she might he able to play. When she pulled out, the draw had aiready been completed.

"I want to talk to her about the responsibilities a top player has as a representative for the game," Smith said. "She has expressed an interest in taking a leadership role in women's tennis, and I want to make sure she understands what those responsibilities are."

Smith said he will ask her again to provide a medical report detailing her injury.
In the three weeks since she withdrew from Wimble-

don, Seles has refused to divulge her whereabouts or the nature of her problem. As a result, she has been the subject of worldwide rumors. First, she was traced to Vail, Colorado, where she was examined by knee specialist Richard Steadman two days before she pulled out of the tournament. Two weeks ago, she reportedly was staying at the Florida estate of Donald Trump. As of Friday, she was not in Florida, having left the state for a business commitment, according to Smith. Seles and her family live in Florida.

Her seemingly abrupt withdrawal from Wimhledoo startled tournament officials and left WTA officials embarrassed and scrambling to explain her mysterious behavior. The WTA, the governing body for women's tennis, fined Seles \$6,000 for her third withdrawal for medical reasons this year.

■ Sánchez Beats Bruguera in Gstaad Fifth-seeded Emilio Sanchez of Spain defeated his Davis Cup teammate, top seed Sergi Bruguera, 6-1, 6-

4. 6-4, in the final of the Swiss Open in Gstaad on Bruguera was bothered by a strained stomach mus-

cle, which hampered his service throughout the match. Sanchez has oow beaten Bruguera in all five of their matches in a Tour event. Bruguera said he had little chance because of the

"The service is probably the most important shot," he said. "For me it was very difficult to win without my serve. If it had oot been the final, I would not bave

In the quarterfinals, Wimbledon champion Michael Stieh was ousted by Karel Novacek of Czechoslovakia.

 Jim Counier beat Michael Chang, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4,
 Sunday in a matchup of French Open champions in the final of the Gunze World Tennis Tournament in Osaka, Japan. Gabriela Sabatini, the Wimbledon runner-up, downed Katerina Maleeva of Bulgaria, 7-6 (7-3), 6-2, to take the Gunze women's singles crown for the third consecutive year.

For Maree, the Long-Distance Loneliness Is at Last Over as '92 Beckons South Africans

By Christine Brennan

Woshington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — In less than 54 weeks, a racially balanced South African delegation will be eligible to march into the opening ceremonies of the 1992 Summer Olympics in Barcelona. For Sydney Maree and Andrew Young, the very prospect is Spectacularly joyous.

"I will cry," said Maree, the black South African distance runner deprived of years of international experience until he became a U.S. citizen in 1984 to compete in the Los Angeles Olympics. "It will really be a dream come true. It will he half the battle won just to see them there. It's something I never thought as much as I prayed and hoped — would happen in my time."

Marce was the athlete caught in the political vise of apartheid, discriminated against in his own nation and unable to compete outside of it because the rest of the world wanted to punish South Africa. Young, who was the United Nations ambassador under President Jimmy Carter and is now co-chairman of the

Atlanta committee organizing the 1996 Olympics, was an offi-cial who fought to free athletes such as Marce. In the spring, Young was appointed to the International Olympic Committee's Commission on Olympism and Apartheid, a group made up largely of black Africans and chaired by Judge Keba Mbaye of Senegal. That panel voted unanimously last week to recommend the return of South Africa to the Olympic movement because of progress in banishing apartheid and establishing

Boxer Goes From the Gulf War to Finals of the Olympic Festival

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES - Sean Fletcher, who fought in the Gulf war, scored the first upset of the U.S. Olympic Festival's boxing competition when Sergio Reyes, the reigning two-time national champion, was disqualified for a low blow in the third round of their bantamweight semilinal round bout.

R'That's the referee's decision," he said. "Ma blow. I thought it was a good body shot." Fletcher, stationed aboard the Theodore R the Gulf war, was disappointed with the finite control of their bantamweight semilinal round bout. The loss was the first for Reyes since 1988, when he was

beaten in the Olympic trials by Kennedy McKinney, who went on to win the gold medal at Scoul.

Reyes, who had received two earlier warnings for ducking below the waist, was disqualified late in the final round for delivering a low hlow. An electronic scoring system being used original program, which counts for one-third of the total score.

mixed-race teams, The IOC president, Juan Antonio Samaranch. gave the decision his blessing and made it official.

"I will really he thrilled," Young said of the prospect of seein South Africans march in the opening ceremonies. "I wouldn't be surprised if they field teams that are more racially balanced than ours. They've got black swimmers. We don't have any.

Some critics have said they believe that things are moving too

for the first time had Reyes ahead, 42-29, at that point. Reyes did not dispute the decision. "That's the referee's decision," he said. "Maybe it was a low

Fletcher, stationed aboard the Theodore Roosevelt during the Gulf war, was disappointed with the finish of the bout. "I just wish it could be me and Sergio in the finals so we

could set things straight," he said. "But we'll see each other again. We're both going to be prominent in '92."

In other action, U.S. pairs champions Todd Sand and Natasha Kuchiki took the lead after skating flawlessly in the

fast, that not enough change has been affected in South Africa for the momentous IOC decision to have been made.

Marce said the critics were wrong, "South Africa was given conditions to meet and they have met them," he said, "Yes, life has not changed for the average South African, but the country has met the goals given to it by the IOC. Change has come. Have they released all political prisoners? No. But, at the same time, don't hold athletes hostage for political problems.

Marce, 34, a New York public-relations man who competes in the 5,000 meters, said soccer was the most popular sport in South Africa, luring many black children because it is so inexpensive to play. Track and field is not nearly as appealing.

"To he a sprinter, you need so much quality work, equipment and technical belp," he said. "It costs money. Only the whites can do that. The blacks, all we did was put on a pair of shoes and

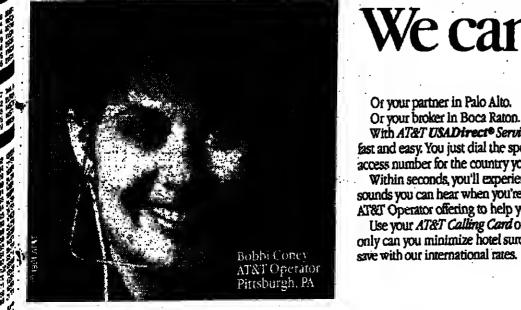
run as far and as fast as you could." South Africa has never been an Olympic powerhouse. When it was forced out of the Olympic movement after the 1960 Snumer Games in Rome for failing to integrate its delegation, the nation had accumulated 16 gold medals, 15 silver and 21

bronze for a total of 52 medals, well below what the Soviet Union or United States win during a single Summer Olympics.

It has never won a Winter Olympic medal and does not plan to field a team in Albertville, France, in February, IOC officials said. In Barcelona, things are also uncertain; only individual South African athletes will be able to compete. It is too late for any of their teams to qualify for the Olympics, according to

Maree said he hoped to go back home soon to visit his family and friends for the first time in three years. He will remain a U.S. citizen and will compete for the United States, he said. "I would love to compete for South Africa, but I cannot walk out on the United States," Marce said. "The U.S. embraced me

Ray Brown and Jim Hallett did not show up at courses around Royal Birkdale in Southport, England. Four of the five were found to be playing in the PGA New England Classic. Bean did not play there and Green missed the cut on Friday. (Reuers)



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DARIS - In 1984 Marguerite Duras published an autobiographical novel, "L'Amant," which transformed her from a quirky dame de lettres into a bestselling author, a station she found quite satisfactory. "My readers, who were fanatical about me,

MARY BLUME

were cross," she said at the time. "They are taking you away from us, you belong only to us, they said. But then they wrote and said you still belong to us."

"L'Amant" was the slightly scandalous tale of a love affair between the teenage Duras and a wealthy Chinese in Indochina where Duras was raised by her impoverished mother, the head of a mixed-race school, a demeaning situation for a Frenchwoman of the time. Duras has now added to the scandal with a new account of the same story called "L'Amant de la Chine du Nord," published by Gallimard last month

Weren't you afraid that people would say you were rewriting the same book?" Bernard Rapp asked on his television program, "Caractères," which has an audience of over two million.

"The bappiness of writing was greater than the fear," Duras replied. She is 77 now and in failing health, her cheeks crosshatched in wrinkles: amiable in conversation and unrepentant, Madame Duras permits herself everything, says Le Monde.

It isn't the first time that Duras has retold a tale. Repetition is part of the style that is called Durasian, along with sentences that are sometimes one word long. Or two, Repetition, Duras has airily explained, does not mean saying the same thing: If you say things in a different way they are automatically new.

What Duras has in effect done with "L'Amant de la Chine du Nord" is a novelization of a film. In Hollywood these are usually done by backs, not by cult authors. Duras takes the novelization process one step further: The novel is based out on a completed film hut on the rejected scenario that Duras wrote for "L'Amant." The film, which began postpro-duction last week, is scheduled for release in early 1992.



Duras's "L'Amant de la Chine du Nord" is a novelization of a scenario of the film version of the original "L'Amant."

The producer Claude Berri bought the film rights to "L'Amant" shortly after publication 1987 (she has said she wrote three later scenarios, the producer says she wrote just the one). After she began her screenplay, Jean-Jacques Annaud, director of "The Bear," was signed.

A collaboration between Annaud and Duras, who has written and directed many films, was probably doomed from the start. To capture the widest possible auence the film is in English. Annaud shot it where the story hap-pened, in the Mekong Delta, although Duras thought it could be made on the banks of the Marne, arguing that she shot the exotic "India Song" on the Seine

near Saint-Cloud. The final script is by Annaud and the veteran screenwriter Gerard Brach, Duras has spoken freely on the subject, Annaud has refused all interviews. "She is a woman of words, be is a man of

images. There is no way they could get on," says Annaud's man, Josée Benabent. Jean-Jacques and Brach finished their scenario and Marguerite decided to publish her own adaption." It was a way, Duras has

said, of getting her story back.

The resulting confusion has been considerable. "Marguerite is a woman of great talent who arranges events to suit her memo-Benabent says. One passes one's life retelling the same story, Duras told the newspaper Libération: "The fact that people continue to read this one proves that it doesn't wear out."

The characters and setting of

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says Annaud told Duras in Sep-tember 1989 that be had died. Whatever the date, all other projects were dropped, Duras says, and she began writing quickly and

The cast is the same as in "L'Amant": the girl (now 141/2, one brother, her evil elder brother, her school friend Hélène Lagonelle. Like "L'Amant," the new book begins with the lovers' first meeting and ends with the girl's depar-

In style it is archetypically Durasian, with its sentences that are inverted ("Yes, very young, she is.") and abropt ("With the moththey did that; they took: the money."). The characters are fleshier than in "L'Amant," the atmosphere more overtly sensual, the emotions more openly expressed in constant bursts of laughter and tears. It would prob-

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In fact, the book makes it clear that a movie is not far from Duras's mind. Scattered through the text are footnotes giving instruc-tions "en cas de cinéma." One of them reads in part, "The camera should film the solitude of each person. . . . No group shots because the group, here, does not

"L'Amant de la Chine du Nord" includes a 31/2-page list of other works by Duras and a threepage list of images which she suggests could serve to punctuate the film, as well as music that might be used for the background.

The implication is that the film of the novelization of the scenario of the film version of Marguerite Duras's novel "L'Amant" is up for grabs. Neither Jean-Jacques Annaud nor his producer, Claude Berri, will be making offers, according to Josee Benabent. We're not going to make the same Duras story every two years, for heaven's sake," she said.

LANGUAGE

Let Sleeping Britishisms Lie Doggo

WASHINGTON — "Doggo to become the new sleeping dog of punditry?" asks Duncan Morrow of Springfield, Virginia. Readers who closely follow the usage of the chin-pulling set know that Britishisms and Southernisms abound; in this case, two syndicated columnists with Southern roots were caught using a Britishism

Edwin Yoder Jr. speculated that Saddam Hussein's military strategy was to dig in, "protecting his military assets and lying doggo while U. S. allied air power breaks over him."

James J. Kilpatrick dealt with those who would remove religious books from public-school libraries: "So far as the record discloses, no child ever even looked at the potentially dangerous books. The books just sat there on the shelf, doggo, on the outside possibility that someday some l'I-year-old might want to learn a little bit."

That British slang term means "in concealment"; comparable American slang is "in the weeds" or "playing possum." John Algeo of the University of Georgia informs me: "It is probably from dog plus the suffix -q, which is vognishly used in British slang, for example in boyo and hence yoba." (Yoba, pronounced and often spelled yobbo, is boy spelled backward with an o attached.) "The rationale would then be to lie quiet, like a dog in hiding." quiet, like a dog in hiding.'

The eminent neologistician has citation files from Professor Allen Walker Read including this World Professor Allen Walker Read including this World War I American entry: "Sometimes the man isn't dead, but a perfectly live Boche patrol lying doggo." [R. D. Holmes, Yankee in Trenches' (1918), page 80] with a page 210 glossary entry:] Doggo — Still. Quiet. East Indian derivation." Algeo guesses that the expression "may have been an Irishism that spread via the British army in India." Perhaps that's because the first station in from Purchased Vision in 1802 first citation is from Rudyard Kipling in 1893.

Because most of my in-laws are Brits, I have been using loo as a synonym for "john, can, little boys' room, facilities." This makes me feel affected but gets me the necessary directions in London. The etymology is usually listed as "obscure," but I received this fanciful leap from John L. Lowden of Wilmington, North Carolina: "Pay toilets in England required the deposit of two halfpennies, called ha pennies (rhymes with tone kneet) before the could be to the control of the c with tope knees) before one could enter a stall. The door's handle and the two side-by-side drop slots looked like this: LOO." Before spending a penny on that speculation, I ran loo past Algeo, who called it the product of an "incontinent imagination." He thinks the most probable origin is from the French word, lieu, place"; the lieux d'aisances are translated as "places of convenience," perhaps the source of our "public convenience," or nonpay toilet.

Algeo and Read wanted me to know, by the way, that I had been "oddly idiosyncratic in your recent statement that Britishism is 'preferred' to Briticism." This is a gentle way of saying, "Where does a pop grammarian come off representing his personal foibles

as the preference of most users?" Their point is keen; the passive preferred should be used only to mean "this is what most educated users use," thereby to denote an objective report or description of the world as it is. The active "I prefer" is something else, meaning "this is what I use, after having given the matter more thought than most

people have time for or interest in, and you might want to use it, too, if you have any taste or trust mine." That's what I meant, and should have used "I prefer forthrightly and prescriptively, even if it causes linguistic heavy hitters to smile and say, "Listen to the The Global Newspap Edited and Published

in Paris paned simultaneous k in Paris

Printed simulationers in 1737.
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Manufacture Swaps Stock

By Lawrence Malkin

NEW YORK - Two ailing Ne

you money-center banks agree

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The merger in a \$2 billion stoc

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Corp. respectively the nution such and unith-largest, will create the benting grant with 5135 billion is

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ben rumored as a natural fit be one their complementary lines o

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(hy should enable them to unit

The merger is the first a ment the

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D.C. Both those banks grew quick

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glorn a giant that would rank jus

behind the new Chemical-Manu

This will kick off an era of coa

solidations, said James McDer

nott of the brokerage Keel

Bruyette & Wee-is, "It will make

other people sit up and hop to help mease the deating of American

The deal will consist of a swap of

1.14 Chemical shores for each sham in Manufacturers Handwer, Both

mods jumped on the news. will

Manny Hanny gaining \$6.125 kg

19374 and Chemical rising \$2.75 m \$26.50 on the New York Stord

Most other bank stocks also were

lal up on the hope of a micrae me Moody's Investor Section ad landard & Poor's Corporation and reinforcement provided by

Arens Says Israel

Will Stay in Leba

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — I sta Moshe Arens of Israel said that the disarrang of Palestinian

Kiosk

and cut overheads.

perloaned banking industry.

opgramm try to sell the usage he prefers."

Granted, Britisism is used in the United States on the analogy of Gallicism, but the -ictim ending is usually of words that end in -ic, like Gallic, or critic, with the final c being pronounced as an s before the state of the Richard Control of the Richard ism. But with words that end with ith, like British or Amish or Yiddish, it seems to me more natural and

communicative to say Britishism, Amishism, Yiddi-shism, (John Algeo himself uses Irishism, not Iricism) shrim. (John Algeo himsel toes frished, John Marsh John Algeo himsel toes frished, John Marsh what's great about the usage dodge; not only can a cat look at a king, but a king can look back at a cat. "Preferred" may be preferable to a majority, but "I prefer" — accompanied by logic and a catchy carbon in a bterate publication — may affect the educated majority's judgment. In the weeds of slang and wellands of usage, the possibility of improvement hes doggo.

"Obviously, some mistakes were made," said the White House chief of staff, John H. Sununu, in a statement I suspect was beaten out of him by Bush edministration damage controllers late one night in a room not far from the Oval Office.

"Washington has invented a new tense," observes William Schneider, resident fellow at the American Enterprise institute. "This usage should be referred to as the past exonerative." True, the passive voice acknowledges the errors, but it avoids the blame entirely though in this case Summer went on to accept his small portion of the general mistake-making. Bureaucrats use the past exonerative all the time: "The program was

implemented" is their way of not quite saying. "I did it."
Schneider believes that this useful invention can be
adopted for household use, much as research on insulating materials for spacesuits can be applied to keepcool tote bags. He offers dishes were broken, an announcement that can be made with a suitable "who me?" expression. When deniability is impossible, dissociation is the way, and the pass exocurative allows the actor to separate himself from the act.

When pursuing a story about equivocation in high office, I was told. "He gave an if-by-whisky speech." My source, asked about his curious compound adjective,

said he thought it was a Florida political expression. That triggered a call to Richard B. Stone, now a Washington banker, but a former U. S. senator from Florida familiar with that state's political pators. immediately recognized the phrase, meaning "calculated ambivalence," and provided the etymon. Fuller Warren, Florida's governor in the '50s, was running for office in a year that counties were voting their local option on permitting the sale of liquor. Asked for his position on wet-vs.-dry, he would say:

"If by whisky, you mean the water of hie that cheers

men's souls, that smooths out the tensions of the day, that gives gentle perspective to one's view of life, then put my name on the list of the fervent wets.

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